The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1689 | MASSILLON, OHIO, FEBUARY 16, 1893 | XXXI—NO. 45.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealer in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S Hunt, President; C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House Massillon, Ohio.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc No, 5 South Erie street.

Traveler's Register

Trains leave and depart on Standord time 33 minutes slower than city time,

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING

NORTH.

No. 34 (starts here)	4:25 a. m.
No. 36	9:27 a. m.
No. 38, daily	3:50 p. m.
No. 42 (stops here)	6:30 p. m.
No. 72, local	9:27 a. m.

SOUTH.

No. 41 (starts here)	6:30 a. m.
No. 35, daily	10:21 a. m.
No. 37	3:50 p. m.
No. 39 (stops here)	7:55 p. m.
No. 73, local	12:35 p. m.

Train No. 35 only runs as far as Uhrichsville. Nos. 41 and 37 run through to Wheeling.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE.

GOING TOWARD TOLEDO.

No. 2 (starts here)	4:35 a. m.
No. 4	8:45 a. m.
No. 6	1:07 p. m.
No. 8 (stops here.)	7:30 p. m.

GOING TOWARD WHEELING.

No. 1 (starts here)	6:15 a. m.
No. 5	1:12 p. m.
No. 7	6:35 p. m.
No. 6 (stops here)	10:55 p. m.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route at Orrville.

NORTH	SOUTH.
No. 25, Exp..9:40 a. m.	No. 2 Exp..10:23 a. m.
" 27, Exp..4:15 a. m.	" 32 Exp.. 3:42 p. m.
" 3, Exp..3:00 p. m.	" 28, Exp..10:42 p. m.
" 7, Exp..7:53 p. m.	" 8, Exp..7:20 a. m.

Train 5 (Cleveland Express) leaves Orrville at 7:25 a. m., (connecting with P. Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from the West), Akron 8:20 a. m., arriving at Cleveland 10:10 a. m. No. 4 returning leaves Cleveland at 3:25 p. m., arriving at Akron 5:05 p. m., Orrville at 5:53 p. m., making direct connection with P., F. W. & C. No 2 for Wooster Shreve and all points west.

Trains 27, 28, 2 and 3 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 27 and 28 have through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland, Akron and Cincinnati.

No. 2 has an assured connection with P. F. W. & C. No. 31 from the east, and No. 7 returning connects with P. F. W. & C No. 29 for the east, thus enabling our patrons at Canton, Massillon, Alliance, Salem, etc., to make a round trip to Columbus in one day.

CLEVELAND CANTON & SOUTHERN R. R.

GOING NORTH

Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. 6:25 a. m Leave Canton at 7:25 a. m., arrive at Cleveland 9:35 a. m. Leave Massillon via C. M. E Ry., 8:25 a. m., leave Canton at 9:55 a. m., arrive at Cleveland at 12 noon. Leave Massillon via C. M. E. Ry. at 3:25 p. m., leave Canton at 4:25 p. m., arrive Cleveland 6:30 p. m.

GOING SOUTH

Leave Cleveland at 7:00 a. m., arrive at Canton 9:05 a. m., arrive at Massillon at 10:25 a. m. via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland at 3:00 p. m., arrive at Canton at 5:07 p. m., Massillon 16:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry. Leave Cleveland 6:00 p. m., arrive at Canton 8:14 p. m., arrive at Massillon at 9:25 p. m., via C. M. E. Ry.

Note fast time only 2:05 from Canton to Cleveland.

Single and round trip tickets for Cleveland have been placed on sale at Bahney Spalding Co.'s, 20 East Main street.

CANTON-MASSILLON ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Cars depart on city (sun) time.

Regular trains between Massillon and Canton leave from city park hourly. 6 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock p. m. Trains returning leave from the public square, Canton, on the even hours, from 6 o'clock a. m. until 11 p. m.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

For special service or more particular information inquire of

F. H. KILLINGER,
General Agent,
Massillon, O

Philadelphia Dental Parlors,

38 and 40 N. Market St, Canton.

Good set of TEETH for $5,00
Best set of TEETH for $8,00
Gold fillings..$1 and up. Teeth cleaned,..75c
Silver " .....75c. " extracted,..25c
Amalgam fillings 50c. Vitalized air.....50c.

DR. M. D. BUSH. Mng.

Legal Notice.

Mathias Bertle whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixth day of February A. D. 1893, Anna Bertle filed her petition in court of common pleas Stark County Ohio, praying a divorce from said Mathias Bertle on the grounds of extreme cruelty and for alimony to be charged on defendant's real and personal estate and that said cause will be for hearing on and after March 23 A.D. 1893.

WILLISON & DAY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FOUR PLANKS

That'll Be Found in Cleveland's Lumber Yard.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

A Portion of the President-Elect's Cabinet Definitely Settled.

Mr. Cleveland Announces That Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont and Bissell Are Certainties—Hoke Smith Is Still Under Consideration—Kansas Statemen Want Representation—A Philadelphian Supposed to Be in the Race.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Mr. Cleveland officially announces the names of four members of his cabinet. They are: Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, secretary of state; John C. Carlisle, of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, secretary of war; Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, postmaster general.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

On making the announcement Mr. Cleveland said: "There is no need of any mystery in regard to the cabinet, and it is useless to speculate and indulge in guess work. I shall make no secret of the matter, but shall announce the names of gentlemen selected to fill the position as fast as I receive their acceptances and permission to make the matter public."

Mr. Cleveland would say nothing in regard to the other positions or the men who have been mentioned in connection with them. It is evident that Hoke Smith, Hilary A. Herbert and others who have been mentioned are still under consideration.

A conference which will probably settle Mr. Hoke Smith's chances, one way or the other, will be held at Mr. Cleveland's office in New York some day this week. Senator Gordon and other southerners will be present.

Philadelphia Missionaries at Work.

Mr. Cleveland had a social visit from Mr. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, yesterday. This is Mr. Cadwallader's second visit inside of a week. He is supposed to have an interest in the selection of a Philadelphian whose name he carefully guards from the public. Senator John Martin, of Kansas, and Dr. S. J. Neely, of the same state, also had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland. They put in a strong claim for a representation in the cabinet from Kansas. Senator Martin urged the selection of ex-Governor J. W. Glyck, and left Lakewood in a happy frame of mind as to the chances of his candidate. He said that Mr. Cleveland informed him that Jnge Gresham had not been selected to temporariiy fill the place of secretary of state until Minister E. J. Phelps finished with the Beuring sea controversy, but has been selected for good.

OHIO REPUBLICANS CELEBRATE.

Governor McKinley Says a Word or Two About the Question of Tariff.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—The annual convention of the State Republican league was followed last evening by a banquet in celebration of Lincoln day. There were about 400 guests. The banquet was held in Werthwein's hall, which was appropriately decorated and hung with portraits of prominent leaders of the party of the past and present day. Following is a list of the toasts and speakers: President's address, Hon. W. I. Squire, Toledo; toastmaster, Hon. William S. Cappeller, Mansfield, O.; invocation, Rev. Francis E. Marsten, Columbus, O.; "Abraham Lincoln," Hon. Andrew J. Lester, Springfield, Ills.; "The Fifteenth Amendment," Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, Springfield, O.; "The Press," Hon. E. S. Wilson, Ironton, O.; "The Tariff," Hon. Asa W. Jones, Youngstown, O.; "Political Vagaries," Hon. James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, "Hamilton County," Hon. J. H. Brommell, Cincinnati; "Lincoln in Debate," Hon. Chas. H. Workman, Ada, O.; "The Laborer, What He Has Received, and What He Ought to Expect from the Republican Party," Hon. Lawrence P. Jones, North Lawrence, O.; "The Republican Party," Hon. Wm. McKinley; "The Leaders of the Republican Party," Hon. George E. Baldwin, Canton, O.

The principal address was made by Governor McKinley, his remarks bearing chiefly upon the results of the recent national election and the future of the Republican party. The governor said he did not believe the Democrats would dare to repeal the present tariff law. If they should another very similar would be placed in its stead.

Says Cleveland Opposes Sunday Opening.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In a sermon on "The Lord's Day," Rev. B. B. Tyler, minister of the Church of Disciples of Christ, this city, said he had it on good authority that should the next congress pass a law requiring the opening of the Chicago World's fair on Sunday, President Cleveland will veto the measure.

A Robber Killed by a Train.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The man who was killed near this city by the New York Central train, Feb. 3, has been identified as Curt Easley, of Henrietta, Tex. He was wanted in Oklahoma for robbing a man of $8,000.

HARRISBURG NEWS.

A Bill Passed for the Benefit of Pennsylvania's Coal Miners.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—In the house yesterday a bill was favorably reported from committee by Mr. Cessna, making Lawrence county a separate judicial district and providing for the appointment of a judge.

Other bills were presented as follows:

Fow—To punish any person who wilfully or maliciously cuts or tears down any flag or banner.

Crothers—Repealing so much of the milk law as declares that any milk obtained from animals fed on distillery waste is impure and unwholesome.

Goodhart—Providing for the teaching of vocal music in the common schools.

Reese—To protect the health of mine workers by prohibiting the use of illuminating oils other than animal or vegetable.

The bill to protect miners in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, to weigh coal and have a checkweighman when deemed necessary, defining the amount which shall constitute a mining ton and providing penalties for violation thereof, was passed finally.

The use of the hall of the house of representatives was tendered the joint committees of the house and senate of the committee on vice and immorality on Thursday, to hear a delegation from Pittsburg in opposition to the bills repealing the Sunday laws.

The following bills passed third reading: To validate affidavits, acknowledgements and other notarial acts heretofore or hereafter performed by notaries public of the commonwealth, outside of the place within which they have been commissioned to reside, but within the commonwealth: to amend an act to provide for the licensing of transient retail merchants in cities, boroughs and townships.

In the senate a large number of remonstrances were presented, from ministerial associations and other religious organizations, against modification of the Sunday laws.

The following bills were introduced:

Hackenburg, Northumberland—Providing for appointment by the governor of a commission, equally divided politically, to issue liquor licenses instead of the courts.

Osbourne, Philadelphia — Providing fines and penalties for the sale of impure milk in cities, towns and boroughs.

McCarrell, of Dauphin (for Neeb, of Allegheny.)—Proposing an amendment to the constitution, giving women the right to vote.

Landis, Lancaster—Providing for issuing of state teachers' certificates to graduates of regularly chartered colleges who have taught three annual terms in the public schools.

Hall, Elk—To authorize election of borough and township treasurers.

Kline, Luzerne (by request)—To protect creditors during pendency of appeals from magistrates.

The following bills were passed finally: Providing for erection of a new state building and repairing the hall of the house; to prohibit members of school boards in cities of the second class from holding any office of emolument in them; authorizing companies chartered in other states to manufacture wall paper, lithographs or prints, to own real estate in this state; to repeal the act providing for appointment of viewers to assess damages where streets and alleys are changed in grade or location in boroughs.

The bill to abolish the public building commission of Philadelphia passed second reading without opposition.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Governor Pattison Presides at the Sabbatarian Convention.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—Governor Pattison presided at a meeting held in the hall of the house of representatives last evening to protest against any change or modification of the Sunday laws. Several prominent clergymen delivered addresses. The attendance was so large that an overflow meeting was necessary.

Investigation of the state printer was resumed last night by the joint committee, but nothing startling was developed.

A large delegation of doctors appeared before the house judiciary general committee on the medical examiners' bill. It was a drawn battle between the old and new school physicians.

NEW LAWS IN OHIO.

Important Measures Passed and Discussed in the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 15.—In the house Mr. Martin's bill to economize in the publication of county commissioners' reports by abridging such reports was defeated. Mr. Dunn's bill, prohibiting any officer of the Ohio national guard from holding two commissions was passed.

In the senate Mr. Burns' bill, relating to the destruction of Canada thistles, was passed. The consideration of Mr. Von Seggern's bill, providing for the sale of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, was postponed until Feb. 21. Mr. McMakin's bill, to prohibit bartering in state, court and municipal orders and bills, was passed. Mr. Clapp's house bill, to provide for an exhibit of the maple sugar and syrup products of Ohio at the World's Columbian exposition, which was on the calendar for third reading, was recommitted to the committee on finance.

Strikers Making Threats.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. 15.—Sheriff Wilhelm has left for Fayette City to ascertain the condition of affairs there and whether the sheriff's aid is needed to preserve the peace. Some of the river operators called on the sheriff for deputies to protect their works, but Mr. Wilhelm could get no men to go. The operators are trying to start their mines with non-union men, and the strikers threaten violent resistance to such an effort to displace them.

Sentenced for Shooting His Brother.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Feb. 15.—Daniel Noble has been sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary for shooting his brother, Wesley, July 18, 1892. Wesley's face was riddled with birdshot, both of his eyes were shot out. The affair occurred over the division of the mother's property, in Wells township, Daniel getting the smallest slice.

HOPE FOR ERIN.

Distinguished Leaders Indorse the Home Rule Bill.

NOTED IRISH ALLIES TALK.

A Statement Issued by Representatives of the Parliamentary Party.

Some Irksome Clauses—Burns Will Support the Measure—Gladstone Listens to His Principal Antagonist's Speech. How the Bill Was Received by Home Rulers and Unionists in Dublin.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—William O'Brien, M. P. for Cork, says of the home rule measure: "It seems to me that the main principles of the bill provide for a better settlement of the home rule question than the bill of 1886. Our chief reservation is on the financial proposals. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Gladstone's surplus of £500,000 is real. Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Blake and others of our friends fear that the full extent of Irish local charges have not been taken into account. The proposed contribution for the support of the police will involve a formidable drain for the first few years. Irishmen will hold their opinions on such matters at present, and do the threshing out when the figures are fully examined and understood.

"Nevertheless the main lines of the bill are a noble and sufficient settlement of the national claims. We are able to heartily recommend Irish acceptance of the measure. It gives substantial control over our domestic affairs. We should not be justified in resenting the provisions giving the minority adequate representation and providing for a veto by the crown and the supremacy of the imperial parliament. The second chamber will doubtless be a considerable drag, and the franchise of £20 will probably insure a majority of the members of the council for the Tory land owners, who are certain to combine against any extravagant proposals on the part of the popular chamber. This, however, is not likely to be a stumbling block, as the Nationalists do not contemplate a revolutionary programme. The programme of the Nationalists would be sympathetic and patriotic, combining all sensible people in the work of advancing the business interests of Ireland.

"The police arrangements are practically those agreed upon by Mr. Parnell at Boulogne. The bulk of the present force would doubtless be re-engaged under Irish authority. The checks upon the appointment of judges are irksome, but possibly useful. There are now too many judges in Ireland, but the chances are that the more rabid of these will retire on pensions. It is a sacrifice to demand that Irishmen shall be debarred from touching the land question for three years. We recognize that the compromise is reasonable, but must press power to check the present land commissioners in the meantime from saddling leaseholders with rack-rents. Irishmen will probably assent to a reduction of the membership at Westminster."

Mr. John Burns, the labor member for Battersea, said that he was greatly pleased with the bill, although from a democratic point of view it was not an ideal measure. He objected to the veto power reserved to the crown, the second chamber, and especially to the election of that chamber by franchise. Mr. Burns added that, notwithstanding these objections, he would certainly support the measure.

The following statement of the contents of the home rule bill, signed by John Dillon and Michael Davitt, has been officially handed to a correspondent: "The bill offers Ireland a legislature, a free deal in all Irish affairs, and an executive government responsible to that legislature. In all the main principles and in the political machinery provided it is much better than the bill of 1886. The Irish parliamentary party, at a meeting specially summoned after the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's great speech, cordially accepted the home rule constitution as a satisfactory scheme of Irish national self-government, subject to endeavors in committee to improve the proposed financial arrangements and to have the time shortened wherein the land question is to be withheld from the purview of the Irish national legislature. We are authorized by the party to transmit this resolution to the friends and supporters of Irish liberty in the United States and Canada."

THE FEELING IN DUBLIN.

How the Bill Was Received by Home Rulers and Unionists.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15.—The offices of the papers were besieged on Monday by crowds of citizens eager to hear about the introduction of the home rule bill. Every mention of Gladstone's name was the signal for enthusiastic cheers. Artisans, clergymen and citizens of every class vied with each other in their anxiety to secure copies of the newspapers, the supply of which was entirely inadequate. Gladstone's speech was eagerly discussed at the clubs and in the street. A heavy rain that fell did not in the least modify the exuberant enthusiasm of the citizens of home rule faith.

The Express says of the home rule bill: "It is mostly a mere repetition of the former bill. Where it differs it is more complex and impracticable. The suggested safeguards are most illusory."

The Irish Independent says: "No definite opinion can be expressed until the text of the bill is before the public, and especially as Mr. Gladstone's method is unusually involved. On the points of police and finance the bill seems especially bad and justifies Mr. Parnell's account of his interview with Mr. Gladstone."

The comments of a score of leading provincial dailies show that the Unionists have no disposition to give the bill any quarter.

A Royal Betrothal.

SOFIA, Feb. 15.—The betrothal of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Marie-Louis, daughter of the Duke of Parma, is announced officially.

ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURE.

The High Priestess of Theosophy Talks on Her Favorite Theme.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Anne Besant spoke last night in Carnegie music hall on "Esoteric Theosophy and Recent Advances in Sciences," under the auspices of the Pittsburg Theosophical society. Despite the bad weather, the galleries were crowded and a fair audience occupied the auditorium. The speaker was introduced by W. C. Temple, president of the society. Though the greatest female orator of the day, she indulges in few gestures, her emphasis being expressed by a jerk of the head, or a nervous contraction of her hands, which hang straight down, elbows in, from the shoulder.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

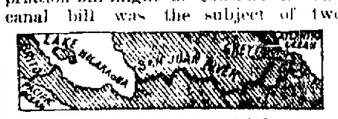
Perhaps the most interesting part of her eloquent and logical discourse, which strived to draw theosophy from the cloak of mysticism and make it simple and clear and an exact science, were her remarks on thought transference, thought precipitation, and the effect of the advances of science. Thought precipitation is done just as galvanic plating is done, but without wire or sender or receiver, mere will and receptive power serving for them. The will produces an effect upon matter in the air, which is precipitated upon the ether of the mind, just as silver particles in plating. There is plenty of fraud in the air, she said, but there is no miracle.

All is law, before which so called miracle fades away. In 1891 she declared her theory of thought transference and was laughed at by the papers. Before the year was out Professor Crooks published the same conclusion from scientific experiments, and was believed.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The Measure Productive of a Discussion That Is Full of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. The Nicaragua canal bill was before the senate yesterday for a couple of hours and was then laid aside, so that the sundry civil appropriation bill might be considered. The canal bill was the subject of two



THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

speeches and of a running discussion in which Mr. Sherman, who is in charge of it, took a leading part. He explained why it was that $12,000,000 of stock (already issued) was left outstanding. At one point in the discussion Mr. Teller, Republican, of Colorado, referred to a statement of Mr. Sherman's as a misrepresentation, whereupon Mr. Sherman exclaimed that that was false, as he had misrepresented nothing.

Debating the Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. —After a short conflict between the Democrats and Republicans of the house yesterday the Democrats were obliged to yield gracefully and to agree to the terms which the Republicans presented. These were that general debate on the invalid pension bill should be continued until the minority was accorded six hours' debate. Then the debate continued, but it was without special interest.

Secretary Foster Approves It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. Secretary Foster has telegraphed to Minister Stevens, Honolulu, approval of his action in affirmatively responding to the request of the provisional government of Hawaii for the establishment of a protectorate over the islands pending negotiations for the annexation of the islands to the United States. Instructions for the guidance of his future actions were also included in the telegram. These instructions will leave San Francisco for Honolulu today by the steamer Australia of the local line between these points.

Weather Forecast.

For Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia: Rain or snow; much colder; northwesterly winds; cold wave; fair weather Thursday.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Judge Mehard has ended the license war at Greenville, Pa., by granting licenses to the Arlington and National hotels and Wasser's restaurant. All other applicants are refused.

"White Cap" notices are being posted at Wagglestown, Pa., about three miles east of New Castle, causing much alarm in the quiet village. It is in the same vicinity many of the recent robberies have occurred.

Petersburg, O., is agitated over the finding of $10,000 in gold, silver and bills, in the cellar of the home of Helen Sprott, who recently died. The money was found by some of her relatives, who were looking over the premises.

Mountain lake, a large body of water in Craig county, Va., near the West Virginia line, is disappearing. The water, which usually overflows the basin at this time of year, is now twenty feet below the outlet and is still sinking.

Leading members of the Amalgamated association at Youngstown, O., claim that the organization is numerically stronger than before the organization of the Finishers' union. Officials of the Finishers' union assert that their membership is increasing as rapidly as they desire.

WAS A REPORTER.

O'Donnell Will Show That He Represented a Newspaper.

THE LINE OF DEFENSE.

Will Also Prove That He Was in the Mill Yard as a Peacemaker.

More Witnesses Testify That He Was on the River Bank—The Pinkertons Strengthening Their Testimony—Attorney Brennen Rebuked for Asking a Flippant Question.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—The proceedings in the trial of Hugh O'Donnell yesterday partially developed the line of defence that will be followed. In addition to its being shown that O'Donnell was on the river bank as a peacemaker, an attempt will be made to show that he was there as a representative of a newspaper. What paper has not yet been stated, but it is known that he did some work for The New York World, and he had also been correspondent at Homestead for Pittsburg papers.

Mr. Brennen, in cross-examining some newspaper men, whom O'Donnell had taken especial care of on the fateful July 6, and who were giving testimony against him, asked them if it was not true that O'Donnell was taking notes of events the same as themselves, and if he was doing work for a newspaper. This was objected to by the prosecuting attorneys, but Judge Stowe decided the questions relevant, and at the same time remarked that if it could be shown that O'Donnell was present as a newspaper correspondent, and not aiding and abetting the rioters, he could not be held accountable for the doings of the mob. After this Mr. Brennen followed that line where necessary.

They'll Be Heard from Later.

Attorneys Erwin and Anderson do not seem to be taking much part in the trial, further than holding occasional consultations with the others. Mr. Erwin's silence is especially noticeable in view of the fact that in the Clifford trial he kept the opposition busy objecting to his offers. It was thought by some that the reason for this was that they had not been admitted by the court for this case, but when it was opened Judge Stowe decided that it was not necessary for them to be sworn again. It has been customary for lawyers from another state to take the oath in each particular case they wish to engage in. Mr Erwin's offers made in the Clifford trial were presented again in connection with the Pinkerton witnesses, but were ruled out by the court. These offers are made to show the unlawful character of the Pinkerton expedition, and to justify by self-defense and otherwise the killing of Connors. They were not read in the hearing of the jury, but were simply handed to the court.

The Pinkerton witnesses do not permit the strength of their statements to be weakened by the frequent repetitions of them. The testimony they gave yesterday was more positive than at previous trials and hearings, and when W. H. Burt, of Chicago, was asked why he had not made certain statements before, he replied: "We don't always tell all we know."

"I guess that's true," remarked Attorney Brennen.

Joseph Malley, another Pinkerton witness, spoiled his own testimony by his insolent bearing on the stand. He had said he had been employed as a watchman of houses and banks, and Mr. Brennen asked: "What kind of banks; faro banks?"

Judge Stowe called Mr. Brennen to time in this way: "I won't tolerate such questions as that. If you keep on and do not obey the rules of the court, it will cause me to call you to account when this case is ended. The defendant is on trial for his life, and this is no case for levity."

He Felt Very Sore.

Malley was very sore after that, and he showed his teeth in a sort of bulldog manner frequently in answering questions. He got mixed on distances, too, and located a house within two feet of the barges which was fully fifty yards away. He told of the men on the bank shooting at a boat going down stream, and when asked how he could tell they were shooting at the boat, when he was in the barge and couldn't see the men, he said he had seen the bullets hit the boat. It did not put him in any better humor when Mr. Brennen made a sarcastic remark about his good eyesight. Malley said O'Donnell wore a dark hat on the day of the trouble and Captain Cooper asserted that it was a white straw hat. The court refused to let the witnesses be questioned as to whether or not they were under bail on the charge of murder, for which they have been indicted.

F. B. McQuinston, of The Commercial Gazette; Harry Gosborn, of The Dispatch; Kirk Richardson, formerly of the Homestead Local News, and George J. Campbell, of the West Elizabeth Star, gave evidence as to O'Donnell's doings in the millyard. Richardson said he thought O'Donnell was a correspondent for a newspaper. R. W. Herbert, of The Dispatch, said the scene on the river bank was the wildest and most exciting one he had ever enjoyed, but he drew the line when D. F. Patterson asked him to give an illustration of it. He couldn't get his voice up to the proper pitch, he explained, nor get the right swing on his arms.

CANADIANS BOIL OVER.

The Government Urged to Drop All Connection with the World's Fair.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Members of the Canadian house of commons literally boiled over with indignation on the official announcement being made that the recent order of Senator Rusk in regard to the quarantining of Canadian cattle entering the United States would also apply to Canadian thoroughbred stock destined for the World's fair.

The decision of the Washington authorities will, it is thought, effectually block any exhibit of Canadian cattle at Chicago. The general impression here is that this action was taken with the deliberate intention of freezing out Canadian cattle exhibits. The government is being strongly urged to resent this unfriendly conduct by withdrawing altogether from any connection with the exposition.

Dalton.

Abe Mox, recently of Barberton, has opened up a line of dry goods in the Henry Weiner building.

S W. Goudy and family, of Massillon, visited with friends here on Sunday.

There are six in the family of Jacob Word stricken with scarlet fever. The oldest son has refused all nourishment for the past two weeks, and his recovery is doubtful.

Jacob Oonold had a little smash up on last Saturday, by his horse kicking his buggy to pieces on Main street.

The Dalton Dramatic Company will give a drama in the near future for the benefit of the E eventh Regiment band, which is a worthy organization of this place.

J. M. Fiscus left for the Keystone state and will be absent for a few days.

Mason Roebuck, who is clerking at Diethenn's store, was at his parential home a few days last week.

B B. Baughman and wife, of Norwalk, are visiting with their parents here. Bert is night train dispatcher on the W. & L E. and will soon have his quarters in Massillon.

Rev. W H. Weltmer, of Tiffin, filled the pulpit Sabbath morning and evening, in the Presbyterian church, to a large audience.

W. C. Scott returned on Friday night with his mother, who had been sick at Brownstown, Ind. She is confined to her bed.

W. H. Stahl, of Navarre, was here the past week invoicing his branch store which is in charge of his efficient salesman, F. E Gigson. The stock ill invoice about $3,500.

Appropriate services were held in the M. E. church Sunday evening, in memory of the late James G. Blaine and R. B Hayes. The programme was a good one and was quite lengthy.

The Dalton G. A. R post was duly opened on last Saturday night. There are thirty members to start with.

J. M. McDonell, the well known machine agent, was working up the empires interest in Holmes county last week.

J. M. F.

Wilmot.

Miss Ladella Putman is on the sick list.

The recent high water took away a goodly portion of the dam at the Pfouts mill.

Several of our school scholars will attend the examination at Beach City, Saturday.

Cyrus Fisher has sold a piece of timber to Alex Camp. John Freed has also sold timber to A. C. McClintock.

Wm. Beidler and wife have gone to Pittsburg, to make that city their home.

On last Saturday morning Joseph Deal, sr., departed this life at the age of 80 years. For the past year he has lived with his son, John, in West Maple street; previous to that time for a number of years he lived on his farm about one mile south of town. Mr. Deal was highly respected by all who knew him.

On Sunday Mother Weimer died at the home of her son, midway between here and Beach City. She was far past the allotted three score years and ten.

We Cannot Afford To Deceive You

If we should treat you for any disease, and benefit or cure you, your influence would be worth more to us than the small amount of money which you would have paid us; but, if we should fail to accomplish what we promise, your valued influence would be against us. Hence, we shall always decline to treat any case in which we, have doubts of our ability to give good satisfaction; for we flatter ourselves that we are possessed of a full amount of "business sense," too much to allow the dime in hand to obscure the beautiful vision of the dollar beyond—which there is in a good reputation.

DRS FRANCE AND OTTMAN.

Formerly of New York, now of The France Medical and Surgical institute, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit Canton Thursday, February 23. Consultation and Examination Free and Strictly Confidential in the Private Parlor of the Barnett House from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. one day only.

From Mrs Henry Ward Beecher.

"40 ORANGE, ST., BROOKLYN, N Y.,
Feb. 11, 1890.

"I have used Allcock's Plasters for some years for myself and family, and, as far as able, for the many sufferers who come to us for assistance, and have found them a genuine relief for most of the aches and pains which flesh is heir to. I have used Allcock's Plasters for all kind of lameness and acute pain, and, by frequent experiments, find that they can control many cases not noticed in your circulars.

"The above is the only testimonial I have ever given in favor of any plaster, and if my name has been used to recommend any other it is without my authority or sanction."

MRS HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Worth Ten Dollars

to any family, is Dr. Kaufmann's book on diseases; finely illustrated plates from life; don't be humbugged but cure yourself. Send three 2-cent stamps for postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

A GOOD RECORD. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says Druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." I does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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A WAR OF EXTERMINATION

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY OF OUR OWN TUSCARAWAS VALLEY.

The Feud Carried on Between the Wyandots and Senecas The Forty Fought Till All but One Was Slain—Ogista Kills His Own Son.

It is not generally known that the little town of Bolivar, is built near the scene of a number of interesting events which occurred in the early history of the state. About a mile to the north, is the site of the capital, so called, of the Senecas. In 1759, the year of Heckewelder's arrival on the banks of the Tuscarawas, he found it had been deserted by its builders, but was partly occupied by some Delaware Indians, and at that time had an old dilapidated appearance, so much so that he named it "Tuscarawas," which signifies "old town," from which, perhaps, the present name of the river has been taken, as in those days, and later, it was called the Muskingum About this old Indian village site, there hangs a tale, somewhat romantic, but deeply tragic. In fact it would require but the genius of a Homer or a Scott to gather up the stories that are told, and people the banks of the old river for fifty miles or more with the shades of departed martyrs and heroes.

The Seneca and Wyandot Indians were branches of the famous six nations, of New York, and when first known were living on or near the river St. Lawrence, A young Wyandot had been paying his addresses to a young woman of the Seneca tribe. She refused his attentions on the ground that he had taken no scalps. On this imputation against his manhood, he waylaid and killed her brother, and threw his scalp into the young lady's lap. This called down upon him the vengeance of the Senecas, who killed him, and thereby raised the ire of the Wyandots; and now, war between them was begun. The Wyandots moved away, the Senecas followed, and so they fought, and fought through three successive generations, all the way from New York to Ohio, till finally, finding they were exterminating each other, mutually desisted, the Wyandots going to the northwest, the Senecas to the Tuscarawas.

At the defeat of Braddock in the year 1755, they fought side by side; the Senecas returned to Tuscarawas, as we are told, by way of Mingo bottom; the Wyandots came west to the portage between the Tuscarawas and Cuyahoga, where they turned down the river, bent on renewing the feudal war. The Senecas being apprised of the stealthy approach of their old enemy, sent an old chief named Ogis a in advance to meet them and treat for peace, but moved out of the village prepared for war. Ogista boldly entered the camp of the Wyandots, and returning stopped the further advance of the Senecas with the proposition that each side should select twenty men armed with their weapons who should fight till all were killed, that they should be buried under the same mound with their weapons, and war should cease between them forever. The combatants selected, twenty on a side, met on the field of mutual slaughter; all had fallen but one, who proved to be a son of the old chief Ogista An instrument was handed him with which he cut off his son's head. The dead were laid together, a mound was heaped upon them, and a solemn feast was held.

The field of battle, or of slaughter, and the mound beneath which the fated combatants lie are on the farm of Mr. David Yant, who can lead the curious to the spot. A few years ago he opened the mound; the bones of the warriors were very much decayed and crumbled in the air. Some he was able to carry away; these were shown to the writer.

IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Marriage of Milton J. Braucher to Miss Adda Smith

The marriage of Milton J Braucher to Miss Adda Smith, both prominent Jackson township young people, took place Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs L. L. Smith. One hundred and thirty relatives and friends were present, including many from Canton, Massillon, Wooster, Louisville, Akron, Middlebranch and New Berlin.

The bride carried pink tea roses, and wore white silk. The bridesmaid, Miss Ida Smith, wore a becoming gown of light green. Mr. G. M. Straussner acted as groomsman, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. B. Summers, of Greensburg.

The house was trimmed with evergreens, and the bay window in which the ceremon was performed was very beautifully decorated with flowers and potted plants The bridal party entered to the time of Mendelshon's March, and the couple were married in a simple but beatifully solemn manner. The supper was served at about 10 o'clock, and was the most delicious repast imaginable. The hospitality of the host and hostess was unbounded beauty and art combined made the occasion one of the most elegant and enjoyable ever witnessed in the vicinity.

The guests remained until a late hour. When all preparations for the start home were completed the roads were found covered with a solid glare of ice, which made it impossible even for the horses to walk, and it was so dark that many of the people were afraid to venture out. Some boldly faced the peril, but a large number of the guests, especially those living at a great distance, were compelled to remain over night. Luckily the house was large and roomy.

Has Removed to Massillon.

Dr. F. G. Jones and family, late of Cleveland, have located in Massillon, with the expectation of making this city their home. Dr. Jones has been influenced to come here through several well known friends, and brings the highest testimonials. He has been associated in the practice of medicine and surgery with his father, Dr. G. J. Jones, one of Cleveland's leading physicians, and has been connected with the Cleveland Medical College as a lecturer, and has held various other positions in the line of his profession.

THE MASSILLON BREWERY.

A Member of the Schimke Family Speaks of Its Disposition.

A member of the Schimke family stated to an INDEPENDENT representative to-day that Mrs. Schimke, who is administrator of the estate, intended to continue the business of her late husband, and the brewery or ice manufactory would not be closed for a single day For the present the business will be conducted by K F. Erhard, but in the near future a competent manager will be secured who will take entire charge, and the business will be conducted on a larger scale.

SENATOR ECKLEY IS HERE

AND HE TALKS TO "THE INDEPENDENT" ABOUT THE NEW ASYLUM.

There Will be no Difficulty, He Says, in Securing an Initial Appropriation—His Own Ideas of the Amount of Money to be Asked for.

State Senator Harvey J. Eckley, who ably represents this district in the present legislaturear, rived at the Hotel Conrad last week, for the purpose of conferring with the board of trade people here on the subject of the Eastern Ohio insane asylum.

"Why the impression should have been created in any quarter that the state is going to fall short of its duty and its obligation in this matter beats me," said he, this morning. "There is no disposition anywhere, that I have been able to discover, to refuse the Massillon asylum the appropriation needful to start the buildings The only questions to be determined are how much can the state appropriate this year, and what amount can the trustees expend to best advantage. You can rest assured that the finance committees of both houses are very favorably disposed toward the institution.

"My own idea is and it is largely governed by the probable available amount of money for building purposes, that we will get a first appropriation of $50,000, and embody in the same bill, authority for the trustees to make contracts to the extent of $50,000 additional. The cash appropriation will probably be sufficient to cover the cost of plans and specifications and excavations, and with the further privilege of contracting for $60,000 more, a very fair start on actual building can be made. We all believe in this asylum, in the first place, because it is needed, and as the representative of this district, I feel a natural interest in its welfare apart from economic considerations."

AS AN AWFUL EXAMPLE.

A Young San Francisco Newspaper Woman Walks Out in Crinoline.

On the principle that an ounce of example avails more than a pound of precept, a San Francisco newspaper, the other day, stopped warning its readers against the advance of the crinoline and sent forth one of the young women on its staff attired in a hoopskirt. Otherwise she was dressed in the prevailing fashion, with a dainty bodice, a pretty hat, a feather boa, and correct gloves and shoes. She walked slowly and sedately through the streets, and everywhere she was greeted with open-eyed amazement.

"It was annoying, said she, "to think I couldn't come within two feet of anything without 'tilting,' and I really didn't like the stares. But I buoyed myself up with the thought that I was doing real missionary work. 'I'm an awful example,' I said to myself, 'and I must be calm.'"

People exclaimed, little boys jeered and men and women made comments of a most uncomplimentary nature. Policemen were more disturbed than by a street fight; doctors looked as though they thought it a case for their interference; sidewalk merchants suspended operations to stare at her; clerks rushed out of the stores to see the sight. The very dogs showed fight.

But the young woman from the San Francisco Examiner was upheld by the thought that she was doing a noble work for humanity. She had given the women a chance in advance to see themselves as others will shortly see them.

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS.

I am not a typical New Year bard,
Who bows to the new-born king,
And vents his anathemas bitter and hard,
On the wasted, decrepit old thing,
Who flouted alike by the fool and the fair,
Bearing his burden of grief and care,
Onward and on with a sorrowful air,
Continues his journeying.

I think that most things are improved by age,
And those that will stand the test
Of torridest heat and stormiest rage,
Are those that I like the best.
Of course I object to an egg being stale,
Or a joke, or an old platitudinous tale,
But the loss of an old friend we sadly bewail,
A new one we leave with a jest.

The love that we bear for the new-born child
Is nought to the love we feel,
When reason's first dawn from its bright eyes has smiled,
And wandering fingers steal
Their way to our faces and hearts as well,
'Tis then that the blossom of love will swell.
It lost to us then, who our anguish can tell?
What balm in the world can heal?

And so I'm not one of the flattering crowd
Who bowed to the young New Year,
And clarion-voiced ring their praises aloud,
With never a note of fear,
I'll wait till his opening months have flown,
The robins returned and the violets blown,
And, cheery and hopeful, the meadow lark's tone
Salutes my delighted ear.

E. D. WARD.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold.—Northwestern Hotel Reporter, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists

THE WATER C[O]MPANY.

BOND HOLDERS PETITION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

The Petition Recites That the Company is Insolvent and Asks for a Judicial Sale of the Property and Franchise—An Injunction Asked

Suit has been brought against the Massillon Water Company by Turner, McClure & Rolston, of New York, and Wm A Lynch, of Canton, on behalf of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, an incorporation under the laws of New York, as mortgagees and majority bond holders. The Massillon Water Works Company, the petition recites, is an incorporation under the laws of Ohio for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining water works systems. In October, 1886, said company issued bonds in the sum of $250,000 at 6 per cent. interest, and to secure the same gave first mortgages on real estate, franchises, and other property acquired through operating water works plants to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and subsequently gave other mortgages on newly acquired property.

Complaint is made that the company defaulted in the interest payment due April 1, 1892, and the complainants acting for a majority of the bondholders, by the terms of the mortgage deed decree that the bonds and interest shall be due and payable immediately, and to that end this action is commenced.

The plaintiffs also recite that they believe the Massillon Water Works Company to be insolvent and that in equity there should be a judicial sale of the premises, francnise and all the property of the company. The appointment of a receiver under the control of the court is asked, with power and authority to carry on the business of the company, collecting dues and other assets and to look after the property pending the settlement of the bond and interest indebtedness. An injunction is also asked restraining the water works company and its members from in any manner interfering with such receiver or the plaintiffs in the settlement of the claims or from in any manner entailing the property.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Friday.

The will of the late Robert Schimke covers the disposition of one of the largest estates brought before the probate court for some time. Everything is left to Mrs. Schimke, to be disposed of as she thinks best.

The will of Robert Schimke has been filed for probate.

The colored people of Canton, gave a "corn pone mock wedding" Wednesday night.

The McLain $10,000 damage case is now being argued, and will probably reach the jury this afternoon.

Charles Krichbaum delivered a eulogy, last night, upon the life and character of John G Warwick, before the Canton Young Men's Democratic club.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Charles G. Wheelman and Bell Daugherty, Canton.

Thomas E. Hinderer and Eva B. Fasnacht, Massillon.

John F. Stucker and Sarah Ney, Canton.

M. J. Braucher and Adda Smith, Massillon.

Saturday.

A VERDICT FOR FIVE CENTS.

The jury in the case of the administrator of the estate of Wm. T. McLain vs. the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company went out at half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and did not bring in a verdict until 6 o'clock. When it was announced it created one of the biggest surprises in years. It awarded five cents damages to the plaintiff.

McLain was a railway mail clerk, and was killed in a wreck at Navarre two winters ago. It was alleged at the time, and brought out during the coroner's inquest, that the accident was due to carelessness on the part of the company in not keeping the tracks in proper repair. The specific carelessness adduced was in not providing a certain vital nut with a burr, which would have prevented the accident.

McLain was thrown from his car headlong, and was killed. His administrator thereupon sued for $10 000 damages, with the result stated The case will probably be carried higher. The defense insisted that the railway company exercised due care, and that the cause of the accident could not be foreseen. A strong point was also made of the fact that McLain was about to marry, and his mother, for whose benefit the suit was brought, would have been deprived of his support had he lived.

A verdict of this character is very unusual It is generally expected that if a verdict for the plaintiff is rendered, it should be for some substantial amount. It is thought that the object of the verdict was to throw the costs, amounting to less than $200, upon the corporation.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

P. L. Manley to Joseph Percell, one lot in the second ward of Massillon, $850.

Geo. W. Schrock to C H. and Jennie Barker, lot 729, second ward of Massillon, $1,500.

W. W. Hazzard to Harry Styler, lot 672, second ward of Massillon, $300.

Christian App to Wm. Greenfelder, lots 6,324 and 1,325, third ward of Massillon, $470 and $140.

Warwick and Baldwin to James Correy, lot 1,928, third ward of Massillon, $137.

Ben Leifer to Henry Lantz, one lot in the third ward of Massillon, $1,150.

THE END OF A SENSATION.

Edward L. Royer Pays a Fine for Discharging a Revolver.

Edward L. Royer appeared before the mayor late Thursday afternoon on the charge of shooting and otherwise disturbing the peace, to the annoyance of the residents in Mill street, Tuesday evening. Mr. Royer pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined the costs, which he paid.

Wants should be made known in THE INDEPENDENT want columns.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Twenty-one Years of Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

An important and interesting contribution to the literature of the woman question is contained in a letter to the New York Sun from Wyoming. It is a clear and comprehensive summing up of the results of twenty-one years of woman suffrage in that state. We learn from it that nearly every woman in the state votes. The ladies have their partisan clubs—Republican, Democratic and Populist. They take fully as much interest in politics as the men do. They formerly voted the Republican ticket mostly, but last year their sympathies were aroused on the side of the "rustlers" as against the cattle barons in the cow war, and they voted almost to a woman with the Democrats, because the Democratic platform leaned toward the rustlers. I am glad to perceive they have learned already that you cannot law virtue and morality into the human race. In this they are in advance of some of their sisters in the east. The women of Wyoming concern themselves particularly with the character of the candidate who is to enforce the laws already made, rather than with the passing of new laws. A man who is a drunkard, a wife or child beater, a gambler or a corrupt politician stands no more chance of getting into office in Wyoming than of getting into heaven. One candidate was reported to have slapped his wife because a shirt she had made for him was too small. "The women vowed to make him feel so small that he could use the little shirt for an overcoat, and they did it." The shirt story will follow him to the end of his days wherever he goes. As to officeholding, the ladies do not seem to aspire after that so much, though they get their proportion of the places. The office of school superintendent is by common consent yielded to a woman in all the twelve counties. The pay is from $600 a year to $1,500. Two women have been elected justices of the peace. The correspondent says there are no women doctors or lawyers in the state, which is unfortunate. There ought to be both. Finally after twenty-one years of suffrage the Wyoming women have only to show as a result in their state "good, honest government and pure elections." What more would anybody want, pray?

The way to achieve gains for our sex is for women to stand by one another through thick and thin. Do you remember what Olive Schreiner said in one of her "Dreams?"—"I looked and saw that all the women held one another by the hand."

An enterprising firm of women tea merchants have bought a large tea plantation of their own in Ceylon. They employ women in all the branches of their business where it is possible. There are women tasters, blenders and packers.

We are told that in Wyoming fine personal appearance and winning manners go a long way toward electing a candidate of either sex. Well, why not? Other things being equal, that is as it should be. May the day never come when the race will be insensible to the charm of personal beauty in either man or woman. The Greeks were nearer right than the old church ascetics in this matter. Beauty culture, through cleanliness of body and mind, through physical education, and, above all, through developing the sweet graces of the soul, is a legitimate and noble pursuit. I for one never yet met an individual repulsive in physical appearance who was either good or gifted. And when I see upon a public platform as a speaker a woman with slipper slopper shoes, a badly fitting gown, not over neat and slumped over shoulders I know instantly that such a woman has as yet no conception of the noblest and most exalted doctrines of progress.

When a married woman's husband neglects her the poorest way in the world is for her to sit at home and mope and shed tears over it. Let her brighten up and go and have good times too. There is much pleasure left in the world, even if one's husband is no longer in love with one as much as he used to be.

I am so tired of hearing about "woman as a wife and mother" that at times I would like to go off and live among the Eskimos or some place where I did not understand the language.

In Wyoming a married and an unmarried woman were opposing candidates for school superintendent in one of the counties. The single woman appealed to a wife for her vote on the ground that the opponent was a married woman and had a husband to support her. Instantly the woman voter, who knew how it was herself, replied: "What of that? A married woman has a harder time to get money than anybody else." My sisters, that married woman stated a great truth. There is no way of getting money so surely as to earn it yourself.

More interesting perhaps than at any previous meeting were the speeches delivered this year at the convention of the National Woman Suffrage association. The address of Hon. Carroll D. Wright on "Women in Industry" and that of May Wright Sewall on "Municipal Housekeeping" show which way the woman question of today is drifting.

It is pleasant to think of that woman in the town of [illegible], N. Y., who is superintendent of the street cleaning and street sprinkling department. She is in exactly the right place. She has had the contract for a number of years and made a fair profit out of it, hiring and superintending her own laborers. This is better than it is in some of the cities of Europe, where I saw women scraping and cleaning the streets with men bosses over them.

Miss Elizabeth Utter is deputy clerk of the United States circuit court for the western division of the western district of Missouri at Kansas City.

A dried up old hunks has lately been bemoaning the fact that women are crowding men out of the trades and professions, so that they cannot support their families and buy beer and cigars any more. It is like the shoemaker's talk when mankind first began to make shoes by machinery.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

JUST SUIT YOURSELF.

FASHION'S MANDATES ARE NOT ARBITRARY THIS SEASON.

Violets Are Quite the Rage In New York. Purple and Green Are Popular Colors. Attractive Designs In Challies and Satteens—New Gowns Described.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—In the decalogue of fashion this season there is no "thou shalt not" and no "thou shalt." On the contrary, it reads, "Do as you please, wear what you like best, and have it made in any style between this and the deluge—only look pretty in it."

In the windows now one sees bunches of violets, wreaths of them, baskets and festoons of them, until you think you smell their fragrance as you stand gazing with one foot on a snow heap and the other in a mud puddle. In fact, there are so many violets in so many stores, the number of them surpassing that of all others 100 to 1, that one comes to the conclusion that violets are to be the flowers of the season, just as sweet peas were of last. These windows

CHALLIE HOUSE GOWN.

look like fairy bowers and are more beautiful than one can tell, with their rich coloring of purple and green.

Purple and green, by the way, are often seen—not a raging, violent purple like that affected by the Italian women, but a modified shade—heliotrope, maybe, violet, lilac or the hazy shade of the morning sky. All these shades are combined with all the shades of yellow or of green, but they are carefully done, with nature as the master.

I saw a hat—oh, a dream of a hat! It was of fine black lace and narrow black velvet ribbon, and on it was a regularly gathered and tied up bunch of pink moss rosebuds and violets. Just think of putting pink and violet together! Yet, with the tender moss on the buds and the green hearts of violet leaves, there was no clash of color. All was the most exquisite harmony. If nature is studied and her lessons learned, there will be no mistake even on an Easter bonnet.

Another thing just now gives opportunity for beautiful harmonies in color, and that is the design in the challies and satteens. Natural flowers are reproduced as exactly almost as an artist does in painting, and the effect is so pleasing that the eye rests on them with keen delight. One dark, reddish brown challie had the most exquisite blues, pink and blue, scattered sparingly over it. Another of a soft greenish white had trailing pond lilies, natural size, and how cool and pretty a gown that will make in summer one can imagine when trimmed with lace and loops of moss green velvet ribbons.

A challie that was made up and in a window also gained my approbation. It had a pattern of Scotch thistles in natural color. The gown itself was plain in make, belted in by plaid ribbon, which formed one loop and two long ends. The ribbon contained the colors of the thistle. The neck was finished with a deep frill and jabot of point de gene lace, and the sleeves were frilled with the same. Challie is so deliciously soft and fine that it appeals to every one, and it drapes as beautifully as crape.

The new zephyr and lace ginghams are as soft as the challies, and I think the prettiest are those in ombre stripes.

There are some magnificent white brocade silks, and some satin dress patterns with designs worked out in gold and silver embroidery. A Josephine gown for handsome evening wear was of white and silver brocade, with moss green velvet puffed sleeves and sash. Around the bottom was a silver ribbon with green velvet leaves.

A satin embroidered costume was most elegant. The gown was cut en princesse, the embroidered front slashed over embroidered black tulle. The train was of satin, and the sleeves were "angels" made of Spanish lace. The embroidery was of black, gold and silver. The manner of dressing the hair added piquancy to the whole costume, which was particularly graceful.

JOSEPHINE GOWN AND SATIN DINNER DRESS.

Among the newest materials put forward this season is a demier pointille de lore, which is a crepon with checks and bright colored dots on a plain ground. There is a changeable diagonal which takes four different shades in different lights. It does not wear well, however, shrinking up in the dampness. Another wool ground has silk tracery all over it in oriental design. This also looks better than it wears.

There are several styles of bayadere stripes, which are reversible and may become popular, but the silk diagonal is silk and wool, overshot with oriental colorings, and this is lovely and will be durable.

There are two or three new ideas in reps and grosgrains and bengalines, but they are really more suitable for wraps than dress goods. OLIVE HARPER.

A Tax on Our Silver.

TORONTO, Feb. 13.—Bankers are taking the initiative in a movement to prevent the use of American silver coin and bills in Canada. In the Canadian border towns, such as Windsor, fully one-quarter of the currency in circulation is from the States. The banks do not care to use the silver again, and it costs something to ship it back to the States. They hold that the impending silver crisis in the States makes it all the more desirable to keep American currency out of Canada, and will ask the Dominion government to pass an act to levy a tax of 10 per cent on all American money paid out by the Canadian banks.

An Important Decision.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 13.—The supreme court has granted a writ of error in the case of W. P. Flannagan, who was indicted by the Doddridge county grand jury for sending whisky to West Union, in that county, on an order received at Parkersburg. In the circuit court Judge Jacobs had quashed the indictment on the ground that, as the order was filed in this city, the sale was made here and not in Doddridge county. The supreme court holds that the place where the goods are delivered is the place of their sale.

Indicted for a $40,000 Embezzlement.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—John C. McCourt, late local freight agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, has been indicted by the grand jury for the embezzlement of $40,000. He was released on $10,000 bail.

TWO LETTERS FROM A LADY

Mrs. Burnside, Addison, N. Y., writes November 17. I received your medicine and it has relieved me of a long suffering. Enclosed find $2.00, please send me a bottle of Catholicon and Cleansing Wash. January 6th, she writes,

DR. MARCHISI: The two bottles have made me feel so well that I will not require any more. They cost me $2.00 but were worth $10.00. Many thanks and a Happy New Year to you. God bless you. You will hear from other ladies in this vicinity.

Yours truly, MRS. BURNSIDE.

Dr. Marchisi's UTERINE CATHOLICON and CLEANSING WASH cures every form of Female Complaints, Ovarian troubles, Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Leucorrhœa, Inflamation, Kidney Complaints, etc. On receipt of your Post Office and Express address, I will send (Two) trial bottles FREE and prove its great merits

Dr. J. B. MARCHISI,
35 GENESSE STREET. UTICA. N. Y.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

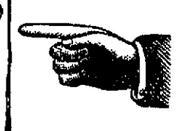
SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

Valued Indorsement

of Scott's Emulsion is contained in letters from the medical profession speaking of its gratifying results in their practice.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Scott's Emulsion is for sale by E. S. Craig.

DR S. HATTERY.

Physician and Surgeon, Massillon, O
Office on second floor in Falke Block
Corner East Main and Mill street.
Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a Specialty.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Clothing and Furnishing Goods

In the city.

22 East Main St. Massillon

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Oldest and Largest Commercial and Shorthand School in the West is the Spencerian Business College, 122 superior St., Cleveland, O. Established in 1848. This Institution has no peer. Thousands of young men and women have been aided to better positions and lives. New building, elegant equipments, unequaled course of study. Full particulars sent free by addressing as above.

Five Per Cent Time Certificate of Deposit.

Interest January and July. Capital paid in $900.000—first mortgage, Cleveland Real Estate Loans, $1,200,000—Reserve and undivided profits, $50,000. Deposits, $275,000. Directors, Thomas Wilson, Vice Pres't. Central National Bank; B. L. Pennington, Vice Pres't. Wade Park Bank; J. M. Curtiss, Real Estate; I. N. Topliff, Pres't I. N. Topliff M'f'g Co.; R. E. Burdick, Pres't Bowler & Burdick Co.; E. W. Moore, Treas Dime Savings Bank; T. W. Hill, Cashier Cleveland Nat'l Bank; H. D. Miller, with Standard Oil Co.; L. N. Winch, Att'y.; D. H. Kimberly, Pres't Lorain St. Bank; Howard White, White Sewing Machine Co.; J. W. Conger, of Auld & Conger, Slate Roofers, Etc.; R. N. Jenks, of Gray, Jenks & Co., Lumber; James H. Paine, Gen'l Manager; Frank C. Adams, Sec'y and Treas.

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Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

RATE FROM CINCINNATI only $50.00
SLEEPING CARS THROUGH only $4.50
for Double Berths.

The Excursions are run regularly, starting from CINCINNATI over the QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE to NEW ORLEANS and thence over the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RY., to SAN FRANCISCO. They are personally conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy the first class round trip or one way tickets to enjoy a comfortable ride with Sleeping Car privileges, and no change of cars, at the very low second class rates. The character of the people on these Excursions is of the best, and the trip being under the personal guidance and charge of an Agent of the Railroad Company, we guarantee protection and care for ladies and children traveling alone For further information address

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General Passenger Agent, Commercial Agent,
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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

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Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS,
SADDLERY,
CUTELRY

with a large stock of

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For 1893.

BAHNEY-SPALDING CO

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IT WAS A GREAT YEAR

LINCOLN, TENNYSON AND GLADSTONE WERE BORN IN 1809.

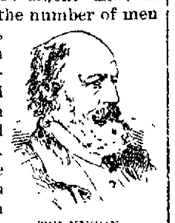
Interesting Reminiscences Told by Contemporaries of the Great Emancipator. Side Lights on Lincoln's Character—His Native Wit and Rugged Honesty.

[Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES reading the dispatch announcing the death of Tennyson, said: "Only Gladstone is left of the great men born in the year 1809. Lincoln, Gladstone and Tennyson, who were of the same age, were geniuses as great as the world has ever seen, and each of them will be remembered as long as the English language is spoken or read."

It is a little strange that this same thought should have occurred to others as distinguished as Dr. Holmes, for the English newspapers and some of the English statesmen, in speaking of Tennyson's life, saw fit to couple his name with that of Lincoln and of Gladstone as those of men who were the choicest gift to the human race of the year 1809.

During the past year some of those who were close to President Lincoln have died, and of all the number of men who were conspicuous with the politics with which he was so pre-eminently associated perhaps only William M. Evarts and David Dudley Field are left. Field had gained fame while Lincoln was an awkward legislator in the Illinois house, giving but slight hint of those powers which made his career what it was. Evarts had won such repute as rejoices the lawyer's heart while Lincoln was an obscure—and by many deemed almost clownish—member of the national house of representatives.



TENNYSON.

George William Curtis, who came to have profound admiration for Lincoln, and who in the convention that nominated the rail splitter made a speech having genuine eloquence in it, which gave him fame throughout the land, having died within the past year, Mr. Evarts alone is left of those men who were mighty warriors upon that historic occasion.

Two years ago the writer, meeting Hannibal Hamlin on the occasion of his last public appearance, at the dinner of the Lincoln club in New York city, asked that venerable statesman if, in his old age, as he reviewed his association with Mr. Lincoln as vice president, he had changed his estimate of Lincoln's character at all. The old gentleman did not reply on the instant. He seemed to be weighing the words with which he should make answer, but he said at last, speaking with great solemnity of manner: "Yes, I have changed my opinion. I always regarded Lincoln as a good man and an able man, but in these days of my retirement, as I look back upon my acquaintance with him, I see him as not only a good and an able man, but as the purest, the most unselfish, and, all things considered, the ablest man our country has produced since it was established." And that message was almost the last characterization of Lincoln which Mr. Hamlin made, for he died a few months later.

GLADSTONE.

If one seeks today an impression from men who knew Lincoln or have studied his life, the most significant comment which is made is this—that it is more and more realized that his greatest power perhaps was his mastery over great men, and the astonishment which this understanding gives is that an obscure man, one who had no advantages, whose life was circumscribed by a little prairie town, w. o had no schooling, scarcely any intercourse with the great men of his day before he became president, who was timid, diffident and in some respects painfully modest, should nevertheless, when he came in contact with the greatest men of the land, have subordinated them to his purposes and compelled them to acknowledge his intellectual power and his superior judgment. It has been possible to obtain some anecdotes which, if they are not new, have not been widely circulated, and which illustrate this pre-eminent quality of Abraham Lincoln.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

His Political Mastery.

David Davis, who was one of Lincoln's earliest friends, and was perhaps the first to predict for him the probability of a great career, once said to the writer: "I believe that as time passes and Mr. Lincoln's life is impartially studied he will be esteemed as the ablest politician that political life in the United States has developed. Yet he was not a politician in the ordinary sense.

"Mr. Lincoln never managed a caucus, never urged a candidate for office, never pulled a wire, never created a following or machine, and he had little patience or understanding when such things were discussed in his presence. Yet he had a wider knowledge of the effect of moral influences upon masses and a deeper understanding of the power of moral and intellectual impulse as a political agent than any other man of his time. This was shown in two cases, which, as I look back now, convince me that he expected to be a candidate for the presidency and did what he did in these two cases as a part of his plan for obtaining the nomination and election."

Judge Davis then went on to say that Lincoln realized what nobody else at that time seemed to understand—that a seat in the senate was an almost insuperable obstacle in the path of presidential ambition. Conkling afterward expressed that idea in a speech in the senate, in which he said, "The senate breeds unhealthy candidates for the presidency." An exciting political canvass took place in Illinois early in Buchanan's administration. It was understood that if the party of which Mr. Lincoln was a member carried the state legislature his friends would bring him forward as a candidate for the senate. He made the canvass with that understanding. An element in the party, perhaps the cultured and wealthier element, favored Lyman Trumbull.

DAVID DAVIS.

The election resulted that it was possible to choose as United States senator a member of the Republican party, and to the astonishment of Mr. Lincoln's friends he withdrew and urged the selection of Mr. Trumbull, who was chosen. Lincoln's friends were amazed. They wondered why he should thus lightly turn his face away from one of the most dazzling prizes of politics. But years afterward they had reason to suspect that Mr. Lincoln realized that with Lyman Trumbull in the senate his most formidable competitor for the presidential nomination, at least in Illinois, would be beyond the power of doing his own ambition injury.

"He Never Can Be President."

Two years later Mr. Lincoln again did something which seemed to his friends then a grievous mistake, but which they afterward perceived was a stroke of politics such as would be suggested only by pre-eminent genius. He was carrying on that debate with Stephen A. Douglas which is now one of the great traditions of politics. He prepared a series of questions which he proposed to ask Douglas on the stump. He permitted some of his friends to cast their eyes over these interrogations, and they said to him, "Don't ask him this question, Mr. Lincoln, because if you do he will answer it in such a way as to make his re-election to the senate certain."

DOUGLAS.

"Ah!" replied Lincoln, with a twinkle in his eye "Yes, that is true, but if he takes that shoot he never can be president." The friends who heard this were amazed that Lincoln should be willing thus to let Douglas defeat him for the senate, but they perceived afterward that Lincoln was entirely willing to let Douglas resume his oratorical flights in the senate if thereby he would be able to defeat his presidential aspirations.

These anecdotes Judge Davis mentioned to illustrate that higher power as a politician which enabled Lincoln to win the greatest triumph of politics. It was a great game he played, so great that it was not understood by the ordinary politician until results were accomplished.

The "Skeered" Merchants.

Chauncey M. Depew tells a story of Lincoln which illustrates this quality which enabled him to appear at ease, and also to demonstrate his mastery when in the presence of great men. It was at the time that the ironclad Merrimac was being built that she should sail upon the ocean and into the harbor of New York and either bombard the city or exact enormous tribute. A committee of New York merchants appointed by the chamber of commerce was sent to Washington to implore Mr. Lincoln to do something to protect New York harbor. He received them courteously, but there was a very grave expression on his face as he listened to the spokesman. That man said: "Mr. Lincoln, we represent hundreds of millions of property. New York is practically defenseless. If the Merrimac comes into our harbor, it can ruin us, and we implore you at once to take measures to give us defense."

The story was

C. M. DEPEW.

For a minute or two Mr. Lincoln did not reply. He knew the government was straining every nerve to prevent depredations by the Merrimac. It could do nothing more. It seemed for an instant as though there were a suggestion of anger in his glance, but if he had that impulse he subdued it. That quaint smile which anticipated a humorous story came to his face, and he said: "Well, gentlemen, I think if I had as many millions at peril as you say you have, and I was as 'skeered' as you seem to be about the coming of the Merrimac, instead of coming down here and making speeches about it I would go home and spend some of those millions in making defenses myself." And that was all he said to them. The New York merchants were amazed, and yet as they went away they confessed that common sense was in his humorous advice, and they also confessed their sense of the mastery of this man.

His Simplicity at Great Moments.

Thurlow Weed in his old age was full of anecdotes which he was fond of telling to illustrate that simplicity of greatness which characterized Lincoln perhaps in a higher degree than any other man that astute politician, Weed, ever met. Weed was fond of telling one which suggested strikingly that quality of simplicity. On the day that the Chicago convention nominated Lincoln, he went to the office of the local newspaper in Springfield and sat there with his friends, his long legs extended and supported by a chair, his manner cooler than that of any man in the room, while he chatted and told stories with such delicious abandon as would have suggested that he was the least concerned of any man in the United States in the mighty events at Chicago.

THURLOW WEED.

A telegraph operator while this chatting was going on wrote upon a slip of paper a message which had just been ticked over the wire. These were the words, "Mr. Lincoln, you have just been nominated for president." Lincoln took the slip, unfolded it, read it through slowly and then passed it to some of his friends. They arose to congratulate him, and after a moment he said, "There is a little woman down at my house who I think would be glad to hear this news, and I guess I'll go and tell her." And with that informality and strange simplicity he carried the message to his wife.

W. M. EVARTS.

Weed Meets His Match.

"I learned this story a few days later, when I went to Springfield," said Mr. Weed while chatting one evening. "After Lincoln was nominated I was so greatly disappointed that I first thought of making a trip to the far west. Then I hesitated. I said: 'I should like to see this man who has been brought up on the prairies of Illinois, and who has beaten our idol, Seward. I should like to fathom him and find out how much the party has got to fear for its success in his candidacy.' So I decided to go to Springfield and spend a few hours with the candidate. I had no doubt at all that after an hour's chat with him I could read him through like a book. I had never met a man before out of whom I was not able to pump the mysteries of his character.

"Well, I went to Springfield and was received very cordially by Mr. Lincoln. I began to talk with him and to ask him questions. I spent two hours with him, and when I came away I said to myself, 'Thurlow Weed, that is the first man you have ever met who was too much for you.' He pumped everything out of me, and I got nothing in return.

"Well, I went away and told my friends that there was one thing they need not have any fears about. This man, if he was bred in a country town, knew enough to keep his own counsels, and they might be sure that he would say or do nothing during the campaign that would imperil the canvass. I knew that if I could not handle him it was not likely that any other politician in our party would be able to do so. His self reliance, his intellectual quickness and his insight into other men's motives were something marvelous, and I was ready to admit that the party had made no mistake in selecting this man whom we thought a green countryman as its candidate.

W. H. SEWARD.

"After his election I went to see him again to talk with him about his cabinet and his measures. He then told me that he expected to ask Mr. Seward to become secretary of state and Mr. Chase secretary of the treasury. But that was all the positive information I could get out of him. I saw that he understood the public men of the country just as well as I did, although most of them he had never seen. He had an understanding of men's character as intuitive as a woman's. He played with me, and that was a new experience, for I had been accustomed to play with others, and I realized that this man was the master of the politicians in his party."

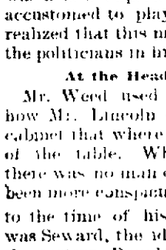
At the Head of the Table.

Mr. Weed used to tell the story of how Mr. Lincoln demonstrated to his cabinet that where he sat was the head of the table. When his cabinet met there was no man of them who had not been more conspicuous than Lincoln up to the time of his nomination. There was Seward, the idol of the Whigs and the eastern Republicans, a very great man. There was Chase, of commanding intellect; there were Cameron and Blair and Bates, all of them justly esteemed great men, and there is no doubt that each of them expected to dominate this man who was their president. Such at least was Mr. Weed's opinion.

"Seward tried it first," said Weed "and no one else followed his example. He brought into the cabinet with him a paper in which he had set forth a certain policy which he thought Lincoln ought to pursue, and in which he in effect informed Lincoln that he would take it upon himself to see that policy carried out. It was a test moment. Had Lincoln yielded his cabinet would have been his master, but with a quiet mannerism—half humorous, half serious—he read the paper through, struck out Mr. Seward's recommendations, thanked him for his consideration, and in that moment and motion this assembly of great men realized that the obscure lawyer was to be president not only in name, but in fact. Never did a ruler so completely and yet so gently master his cabinet or council."

The New York Bankers and Lincoln.

Mr. George S. Coe, one of the great bankers of New York, in speaking of Lincoln not long ago, said that his capacity to suggest without offense his mastery over men and measures was strikingly demonstrated to a representative body of New York bankers early in Lincoln's administration. These bankers had, after a secret meeting in which Secretary Chase had most earnestly and anxiously declared that the need of the federal government was not men, but money—gold to pay the expenses necessary to arm and equip and feed the soldiers—agreed to raise $50,000,000 in gold and lend it to the government, and when they did this Lincoln said that it was equal in its moral effect to the raising of an army of 500,000 men. Then they raised another $50,000,000, and for the third time did the same thing. Lincoln therefore had a very cordial regard for these New York bankers and never tired of speaking in words of praise of these things which they had done.



D. D. FIELD.

Something occurred in congress or else some financial measure was under consideration which did not meet the views of the New York bankers. They wanted a change in the law, and they regarded it as of vital interest that Mr. Lincoln's support should be given to their views. So they named a committee, and there were men upon it who had the power of raising millions, and who had won great fame for achievements that they had made as bankers. They went to Washington. Lincoln received them in his library. He had never earned over $3,000 a year. He was only worth when he took the presidency about $4,000 in cash and his house in Springfield, worth about $4,000 more. He had said a year before that if he could gain a fortune of $20,000 he would be content, for it would be sufficient for his old age, and he was now in the presence of men some of whom had made as much as $20,000 in a week.

In the presence of great wealth even great politicians are likely to be somewhat subdued in manner. Lincoln was as easy with these men as though they had been chums of his in his old law office in Springfield. He swung his long legs over the arms of his chair and then asked them to state their mission. He heard them patiently as they talked learnedly of stocks and bonds and markets and credits. After they were all through and were awaiting his answer he arose and with seriousness of manner said:

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

"Gentlemen, ever since I have come into this office I have heard a great deal about *greenback*. Men come here and talk to me by the hour about *greenback* and about *financial* policy. I hear on one side and then I hear the other, just as I have heard you this morning, and now I'll tell you what my conclusions are. I don't understand anything about the matter of *greenback*, and I don't think anybody else does either. So we'll let it go. You'd better go and see Chase. But if you get talking *greenback* with him or with congress you're going to get all mixed up. This country is rich enough to pay all our bills, and to pay back with interest the money that we borrow, and that is my *greenback* creed."

Thus he dismissed the bankers, and while they thought his doctrine crude yet they admitted that it was in essence sound.

What Wendell Phillips Said.

Wendell Phillips, agitator, impreacator and possessed of the most dazzling and fascinating rhetorical eloquence that ever graced the English tongue, went to Washington to see Lincoln, and coming home met George William Curtis. Said Curtis, "Well, Mr. Phillips, what do you think of Lincoln?" "I'll tell you, Curtis. Lincoln seems to move a little slow, but he always gets there."

G. W. CURTIS.

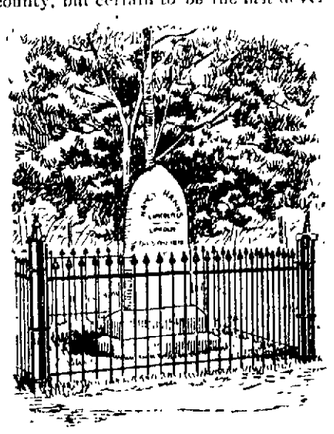
This was an anecdote Curtis was fond of telling, having repeated it to a gentleman only a few weeks before his death.

E. JAY EDWARDS.

THE GRAVE OF LINCOLN'S MOTHER.

The Desolate Spot Where Rest the Remains of Nancy Hanks Lincoln.

It adds but one more to the many sad dening facts in the early boyhood of Abraham Lincoln to state that the location selected by his father in Indiana was in many respects almost the poorest he could have found in the new state. Spencer county is, it is true, a region of great natural wealth, and is today inhabited by a very intelligent and prosperous people, but Thomas Lincoln located in a district which was not only the most unhealthy in the county, but certain to be the last developed. As late as the year 1874, when the Rockport and Southwestern railroad penetrated that region, the grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln was still in a primeval forest—possibly the only forest in southern Indiana where nature still presented the identical aspect shown to the pioneers.



GRAVE OF NANCY HANKS LINCOLN.

Seventeen miles north northeast of Rockport is a way station called Lincoln, in the narrow valley of Little Pigeon creek—a valley distinguished in early days for its fertility and its extraordinary capacity, so to speak, for all kinds of epidemics. The milk sickness, which wrought havoc among the Hankses and Sparrows and caused the death of Abraham Lincoln's mother was but a beginning. Ague was a yearly visitant. Fevers of nearly all kinds followed, and when the railroad company attempted to make a city of Lincoln the typhoid fever defeated the plan.

A few hundred yards southwest of the station the land rises to a timbered ridge. On the summit of that ridge, in a forest where every native tree still stood, visitors were pointed to four magnificent oaks forming a small quadrangle. Exactly in the center of that quadrangle, said the old citizens, Lincoln's mother was buried, but down to 1879 there was not a sign to distinguish it from any other spot in the forest. In that year, according to Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, Mr. J. E. Studebaker, of South Bend, Ind., placed there a monument with this inscription:

NANCY HANKS LINCOLN
Mother of President Lincoln.
Died Oct. 5, 1818. Aged 35 Years.
Erected by a Friend of Her Martyred Son,
1879.

An iron fence protects the grave from what has befallen others on that hilltop—that of a wallowing place for hogs. Some kind hand has transplanted a few roses upon the grave and carried some pot flowers there, but each has fared badly for want of proper sunshine. And such, according to the latest correspondent to visit the spot, is the present condition of the grave of the great Liberator's mother.

P. F.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div.

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THE INDEPENDENT

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1864
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1888

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THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
3 North Erie Street. - - MASSILLON, O.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16 1893.

It is entirely correct to say that there should be an all night watchman at the Main street grade crossing of the C, L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads. Attention Commissioner Kirby!

Should the report prove true, as published in the Columbus papers, and reproduced in these columns the other day, that no appropriation would be made this year, for the proposed new insane asylum at Massillon, the feeling in Stark county, particularly, will be one of regret.—Canton Repository.

You seem to be more anxious to cultivate these "reports" than to furnish the very direct information to the contrary, obtained from Senator Eckley, Representative Thomas and Mr. Gates, supplied by THE INDEPENDENT.

The Alliance council, on Monday night, gave a ten year contract for electric lighting on the following terms:

For those lighted at dusk and run until daylight each and every night, $8 per month

For those lighted at dusk and run until midnight each and every night, $6 per month each.

For those lighted at dusk and run until midnight 20 nights each month, $4 each.

The lamps are to be nominal 1200 candle power

The Canton News Democrat has it from numerous and reliable authorities, in the west end, that if some adequate provision is not soon made for a fair ground, suitable to the importance of this great county, that the west end will move for a separate fair Thereupon that paper says: "It will be well for the county commissioners to act promptly on the project now in incubation. Money invested in land two miles from Canton and six miles from Massillon, on two lines of railroad, and in the richest valley in the world, is a good investment, if the price is reasonable." Opposition to the plan now before the public is extremely unreasonable, based upon envious and sentimental considerations and not business judgment.

The court house improvement bill, as presented at Columbus, calls for the selling of bonds to the amount of $25,000 instead of $40,000 as the bar committee first recommended. This is decidedly the wiser sum to name—the size of the other would have defeated the project. The Columbus dispatch containing the information, and which is probably correct, says:

"Geo. E. Baldwin, of Canton, arrived in the city last evening with a bill to put a third story on the Stark county court house at a cost not to exceed $35,000. The improvement also contemplates a vault The bill was promptly introduced and is now in the proper committee's hands"

Is not the parole business being over done when it gives the newspapers a chance to say:

"Fred Roth, the man sentenced to be hanged for the brutal murder of his wife, 'Pet' Reed, in this city on the night of January 7th, 1887, and who escaped the gallows through a technicality, and after serving three years of a twenty years' sentence for the crime, was paroled, is now under arrest in Cincinnati for counterfeiting."

THE LEADER AND THE ASYLUM

The Cleveland Leader sensibly views the asylum question. It says that there will be permanent relief only when the Massillon institution is completed, and it therefore concludes that as a matter of fact it would be vastly better policy and more economical in the end for the general assembly to give the new Eastern asylum $200,000 and have the work on it pushed forward rapidly than to adopt the expensive makeshift of Mr. McCoy, and $100,000 is the least sum with which the people of this asylum district should be satisfied "Common fairness," says The Leader, "and justice demand that at least that sum be granted and the new institution be built as quickly as practicable. This solution of the question would be the best for all concerned, and we hope to see Mr. McCoy co-operate with other members of the legislature in bringing it about."

JUDGE GRESHAM.

The very probable selection of Judge Gresham, a Republican, for secretary of state under Cleveland, continues to excite widespread comment. Governor McKinley is quoted as saying:

"There can be no question as to the ability of Judge Gresham to fulfil any official trust imposed in him. He is a great lawyer, has proved a distinguished jurist on the bench, and I have no doubt will make a most excellent secretary of state. I cannot, however, help expressing my surprise that a man should have been chosen who until so recently has been out of touch with the party which won the victory in November last He was a candidate for the Presidency in the Republican National Convention in 1888 and was ready to stand or fall by the platform adopted there. He remained with the Republican party until just before the last national election, I understand, and then declared that, though he was a Republican in all respects, except as to the tariff, he would have to vote for the Democratic candidate for President. You see the Judge was not so much troubled about the tariff in 1888, when he wanted to be the Republican Presidential nominee, as he has been since."

Governor McKinley, in politely sarcastic language, voices the feeling of all Republicans, and a great many Democrats. If Judge Gresham were a ward politician instead of a great jurist, he would be called a mere "sore-head" who left his own party, or rather broke with it, because he could not get the prize he sought. The alleged high moral ground looks a little like humbug.

IMPROVING THE COURT HOUSE.

The following explains all that has so far been done in the matter of carrying out contemplated court house improvements:

"Judge W R Day and Judge Thayer, appointed at a recent meeting of the law library trustees to consider the advisability of passing a special act providing for the improvement of the court house, reported to the county commissioners to-day that under all the circumstances they would advise a special act. They also report that it was the opinion of the library trustees that the maximum amount of bonds should be $40,000; that while this sum would probably not be required, yet this amount should be named to guard against possible contingencies. The commissioners concurred in this view of the matter. A special act has been drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of this report and forwarded to Columbus, and will probably be introduced in the general assembly to day"

The improvement of the court house is desirable. No opposition worth mentioning has been arrayed against it. The gentlemen of the bar are going too far, however, in determining to ask for $40,000 When they came before the people with their proposition, they said that $15,000 would be sufficient. Now that they have tacit consent to their plans they ask for $40,000. It is begging the question to say that it will not all be spent. When was building ever constructed on less than was ready to pay it? A full treasury is not an incentive to economy.

It looks very much as if an effort were being made to get all the money there is to be got, and things shaped accordingly. The proper way is to get out specifications in the rough, and make preliminary estimates as to the cost.

THE INDEPENDENT is in favor of the court house improvement, and it is not in favor of any half way improvement either. It hopes however, that our representatives will not pass the bill as sent down to Columbus. If a lesser amount than that named is insufficient to carry out the idea of the legal fraternity, then, and then only will be the time to ask for more.

Citizens who take this view of the matter should express themselves now Forty thousand dollars is a very large sum.

JOHN A. JACKSON'S RECORD.

He Was a Soldier in Company B, 57th Pennsylvania Infantry

A copy of a resolution officially certified by A. F. Roof, post commander of Hart Post No. 134, G A. R, and J. C. Haring, adjutant, has been received by THE INDEPENDENT. It reads as follows:

Whereas, a report has been circulated by persons at or near West Lebanon, Wayne county, O, that John A. Jackson, a member of Hart Post No 134, G A. R, had not been a soldier during the rebellion of 1861-65; and whereas, the post commander of said post appointed a committee of three members of said post to investigate and report on the truth or falsity of said report; and whereas, said committee has made said investigation and has reported that said John A Jackson was a soldier in Company B, 57th Pennsylvania Infantry, and has an honorable discharge therefrom.

Therefore be it resolved, that we owe it to said comrade, John A. Jackson, that the foregoing synopsis of the findings of said committee be given to the public press for publication, and that the foregoing preamble and this resolution be made a matter of record in this post.

Don't waste time, money, and health, trying every new medicine you may see advertised in the papers. If the cause of your trouble is in the blood, liver, stomach, or kidneys, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once, and be sure of a cure. Take no other.

The First Law of Nature.

This self preservation is acknowledged to be, and people who adopt against the encroaches of disease a genuine medicinal safe guard, accredited by experience and the sanction of physicians, afford a happy illustration of the wisdom of the saying, in the health they restore and continue to enjoy. Among maladies, against the growth of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords efficient protection, disease of the kidneys and bladder are fraught with the utmost peril and exhibit great obstinacy when opposed by ordinary means. The Bitters can and will subdue them. No testimony is stronger than this. Used at the outset and persistently, the best results may be expected. This medicine also eradicates liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, malaria, rheumatism and nervousness.

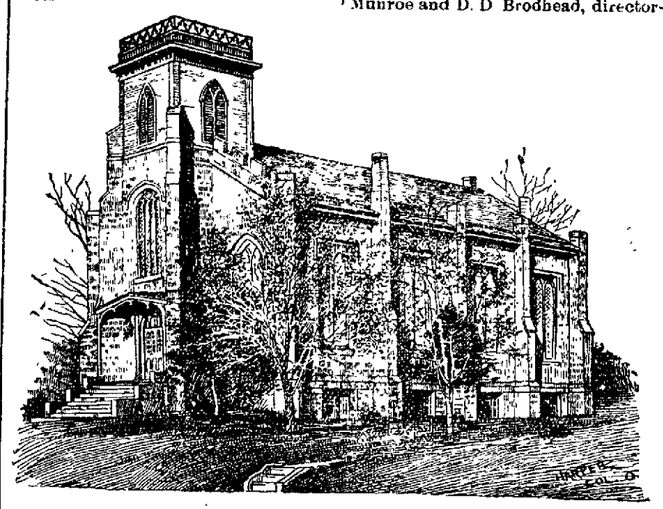
A clearance sale at G. L. Hackett's wall paper and picture store, 37 S. Erie street.

THE OPENING OF THE CORNER STONE.

DISCLOSURES WORTH READING FROM ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

The Contents of the Strong Sealed Box, After Their Sleep of Over Half a Century, Found to be in a State of Perfect Preservation Valuable Local Historical Data—The Founders of the Original Church—A Good Scrap Book Article

The chest that for over half a century was imbedded within the corner-stone of St Timothy's Protestant Episcopal church, was opened Tuesday morning by the rector, the Rev Edward L. Kemp, in the business office of THE INDEPENDENT, in the presence of as many as could wedge themselves in the space afforded The occasion was one of great interest, as may be imagined.



THE OLD ST. TIMOTHY'S.

The cornerstone, which was laid in the northeast corner butt ess of the old church, was exposed to view this morning The copper box was in an excellent state of preservation, and when opened in THE INDEPENDENT office by the rector, was found to contain a tin case within, carefully sealed, but somewhat rusted. The contents were damp, but otherwise in perfect order On top of the case was found a silver five cent coin, dated 1835, and from within, in the order named, the following articles were removed:

THE LIST OF ARTICLES.

A flaming poster eulogistic of Thomas S Webb's Franklin House, turned out by "Wilson the printer"

The business card of "J. L. Reynolds, wines, liquors and family groceries."

The business card of James Johnson & Co., hardware and cutlery dealers

The business card of Robert H. Folger, "groceries, provisions, wines, teas and a general assortment of boat stores"

Hazen & Farrar's drygoods announcement

The card of Wollmans & Whitehead, drygoods.

A carefully folded parcel containing within a bill, for three dollars, issued by the old bank of Massillon, signed by A Baldwin, president, and P. Handy, cashier. Around the bill was a printed history of the church and town.

A list of original members of the church, and the act of incorporation, most beautifully written.

A carefully written list of the clergy of the diocese of Ohio

The Gambier Observer of Sept. 21, 1836.

The Episcopal Recorder of July 23, 1836

Bishop McIlvaine's second charge to the Episcopal convention.

The general convention proceedings of 1835

A carefully sealed parcel of Massillon Gazettes, Robert Wilson editor, booming Harrison for President, Vance for governor and George Harsh for the legislature

This comprised the entire contents, all of which were refolded as found, and taken in charge by Mr. Kemp, to be placed within the corner stone of the New St. Timothy's which is to rise upon the site of the old.

THE PRINTED HISTORY.

The printed historical statement bears the date of Sept. 29, 1836. It says:

This corner stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., bishop of the diocese, assisted by the Rev Thomas Barrow, of St. Paul's, Akron and Christ's church, Franklin, and the Rev. John Swan, minister of the parish, on Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1836, Andrew Jackson, President; Martin Van Buren, vice president; Robert Lucas, governor, and C. B Harlan, secretary

The town of Massillon was laid out under the direction of James Duncan, Ferdinand and Lewis Hurxthal, in 1826 Julius Hayden erected the first dwelling house in April, 1826, on lot No. 151, and the first warehouse was built by Isaiah Brown on lot No. 41, and completed in 1828 Nahu Folger from Nantucket, R. I, came here in 1828, and erected what is now the Commercial Inn, on the corner of Main and Erie streets, and the brick building on the opposite corner, now the largest in town, was erected by Hogan and Harris in 1831.

The Ohio canal was extended and made navigable during the summer of 1828, and on the 26th of August of the same year, the first boat (the Allen Trimble) entered the town upon its waters.

On the 29th of September, 1836, at the time of the laying of this corner stone, the population of Massillon proper consists of 1,080 souls. West Massillon, now a small settlement west of the Tuscarawas river, 210, and Kendal, situated east of Massillon, of 335.

The present officers of Perry township are: Trustees, David Foltz, John Bender, William M. Folger; treasurer, D. B. McCully; clerk, George Harsh; overseers of the poor—A Chestnutwood, Elijah Bigelow; justices of the peace—Lot Goodspeed; Thomas Blackburn.

The statement then becomes rather prosy. It says there is one bank, "one building long used as a place of public worship, six hotels, a postoffice one printing office, fourteen warehouses, twelve dry goods stores, three hardware, one wholesale and three smaller groceries, two drug, two clothing stores, two watchmakers"

QUITE A BOOK STORE

There is one book store, the estimated sales of which amount to $500,000. There is a woolen factory that consumes 30,000 pounds of wool, two flour mills, one blast furnace, two tanneries, a plaster mill and sundry minor shops and stores An Episcopal and a Baptist church are in process of erection There is also building one foundry 50 feet square machine shop 100x50, and warehouse 50x50, all of hewn stone; a brick or stone academy about to be commenced on Lot 197.

The Massillon Rolling Mill Company, incorporated during one session of 1833-34, with a capital of $250,000, which was increased in 1835 to $600,000, was organized, and commenced operations June, 1835 Its present officers are: James Duncan, president; James C Dunn, Wm B Reynolds, Edward Munroe and D. D Brodhead, directors; James C Dunn, secretary and treasurer, and Hunking Wheeler jr, superintendent This company, beside manufacturing, are now engaged in erecting bridges, making roads and otherwise improving the town

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The exports and imports for the year ending Dec. 1 1835, as per returns from the office of J. S Johnson, collector, are 33 913 barrels of flour, 238,991 bushels of wheat, 3,823 bushels of corn, 7,290 bushels of flaxseed, 1,229 barrels of pork, 26 455 pounds lard, 22,758 pounds bacon 222,029 pounds butter, 165 barrels of whiskey, 48,974 pounds of gypsum, 4 597 bushels of mineral coal, 898,709 pounds pig iron, 420,169 pounds castings, 778,220 pounds iron ore, 127,582 feet of lumber

The imports were 102,514 feet of lumber, 2,750 bushels of coal, 9 838 barrels salt, 1,786.152 pounds merchandise 522,796 pounds gypsum.

The postoffice receipts for the year ending Oct 1, 1836, Alex McCully, postmaster, amount to $1 923 17; 1835, $1,511 65; 1834, $1 249 91; 1833, $941 89; 1832 $798 33; 1831, $537 66; 1830, $351 23; 1828, $145

The ministers are the Rev. Orin N. Sage, of the Baptist church; the Rev. John Swan, of the Episcopal church; the Rev. Geo W Warner, of the Presbyterian church. There are 2 lawyers, 5 physicians, 46 merchants, and about 300 mechanics, beside laborers

THE INSTRUMENT IN WRITING.

This brings the historical statement to a close. It has been abbreviated in the above, in phraseology only. The document in writing starts off with a declaration of the importance of the christian religion, and contains the names of the following original signers of the constitution of St. Timothy's church:

D. Jarvis,	M. Langdon,
J. L. Reynolds,	N. M. Hazen,
H B. Harris,	C. Paine,
W. P. Hill,	Thos McCullough,
James Duncan,	Andrew Scott,
H. Wheeler, jr.,	John P. Farrar,
I S. Johnson,	Chas. Daggett,
N. C. Johnson,	C. K. Skinner,
E Fitzgerald,	Geo. Upham,
B. W. Fahnestock,	Isaiah Brown,
	S. S Fuller.

The first vestrymen elected were: James Duncan, D. Jarvis, George Paine, I S. Johnson, H B. Harris, C. K Skinner, S S Fuller.

Before it may be too late, THE INDEPENDENT advises owners of scrap books to cut out of this issue the historical portion of this article, which can be duplicated from no other source, and which will prove as interesting as it may prove invaluable, in years to come.

Until the cornerstone was opened, many of the facts herein set forth, were lost, as it was believed, forever

CAPITAL STOCK $600,000.

The Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company's Additional Shares.

The capital stock of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company has been increased from $200,000 to $600,000. When the company was incorporated, its shares represented the Canton-Massillon line, only, but it was then intended that this corporation should absorb the Massillon Street Railway Company, the Canton Street Railway Company and the Lake Side Street Railway Company. This merging of interests is to be accomplished by the increase in the capital stock of the Massillon-Canton company.

They Paid for Playing Poker.

The proprietors of the two gambling places which were raided by the police Sunday morning, and two professional gamblers, appeared before Mayor Reed Tuesday noon. The former were fined $25.60 and the latter $15 60.

William Is In It.

A great live bird shooting match will be held in Exposition Park, Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 22. Cracks from all over the country will be there. Herman Loeffler and George Lemon have entered Billy Penberthy to compete in the 25 bird match; entrance $25.00.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's cures. Be sure to get Hood's.

PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK.

A HIGHLY CREDITABLE EXHIBIT AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

The Massillon Public Schools Handsomely Represented—The Maps Prepared by Pupils—Prof Jones's Remarks on Patriotism—All the Teachers Were There.

The finest display of school work ever made in Stark county was witnessed last Saturday in the assembly room of the Canton high school by hundreds of proud parents, teachers and pupils The committee in charge, E A. Jones, H W. Dauchy, J. W. Gillam and M. G. Marshall, deserves much credit for the success of the exhibit.

The display included work from all the departments of the schools from the C primary to the A high school. The manuscripts were conveniently arranged according to grade on tables or shelves resting on cross pieces supported by the backs of the chairs in the room. Persons desiring to see a particular grade of school work were enabled by this arrangement to inspect all the work of the county in any branch or grade.

With a few exceptions the Massillon teachers were all present, and many parents and pupils spent the entire day inspecting the work. The display of kindergarten work, though not so large, was of a quality that would have delighted Friedrich Froebel himself

There were weaving, pattern work, stick work, and parquetry made of material of various and harmonious colors into many unique and beautiful designs; stitching of figures and other objects pleasing to child life, in shreads of many hues, all of which was done by deft and tiny fingers, and which received as much attention and praise as the work of the older pupils.

We noticed one small card of needle work unfinished, lacking but perhaps a dozen stitches On inquiring, we learned that the little owner had died, leaving the unfinished card as the symbol of her own unfinished and tender life.

There were thousands of beautiful manuscripts which would require a week for inspection; there were geological, ethnological, geographical and historical maps, crayon, pencil and pastel work, and special work in history and geometry, all of which were indicative of the work being done in the schools of the county.

Saturday's Repository says "In the drawings and maps Massillon deserves especial mention. A display of county, state and historical maps is presented that would do credit to a civil engineer" The Repository is correct; there were no maps that could compare with the ancient history, the geological, the ocean current, and the windzone maps of the High school, the historical sketches and the South America maps of the North street school; the historical maps of the Tremont street school; and the county maps of East street school. In street parlance they were completely "out of sight."

On account of the interest manifested the display, it was thought advisable to defer the programme until afternoon.

At 1:30 p. m. President John Ellis, of Massillon called the meeting to order.

The exercises opened with singing by Canton pupils under the direction of Miss Harvey. This was followed by a calisthenic drill conducted by Prof. Raedel.

Supt. J E. Morris was then introduced and delivered a most profitable address on the subject of "Grading Papers." A brief summary of his paper would include the following points:

1. Grading papers take time and energy.

2 It results in much good and is necessary to drill the pupil in placing thoughts concisely on paper.

3. Give credit everything correctly done.

4. Take off for defects and for all excellence and do not grade too closely.

5. To make the work of grading papers as easily as possible, secure uniform paper and legible writing and give comprehensive questions that can be answered in few words.

The paper was ably discussed by Prof. Dyer, of the Canton high school.

After singing, Prof. E A. Jones closed the programme with a stirring and eloquent address on "Patriotism in the Public Schools."

He said that patriotism is instinctive to the human family; that the state has a right to expect that patriotism be taught in the schools, and that the English language is THE language to be taught there.

As means of inculcating patriotism, he stated that a study of American history is necessary, and suggested frequent reading of stories from the same. Instruction in civics was mentioned as being essential. Patriotic songs should be sung, and the display of the stars and stripes in and above the schools of the country.

The observance of certain days and the study of the lives of heroic and patriotic men was also urged. The speaker recited in the course of his address many choice and beautiful patriotic selections. The address was listened to with perfect attention and was heartily applauded, and appropriately closed one of the most interesting and profitable days to teachers ever spent in Stark county.

THEY SURPRISED HIM.

Pastor E. P. Wise of the Christian Church Uncermoniously Waited Upon.

A genuine surprise party greeted the Rev. E. P. Wise, in his home last evening, to remind him of another of life's milestones which had just passed. While quietly seated in an easy chair meditating upon the pleasures or perhaps trials that the morrow would undoubtedly have in store for him, his reverie was suddenly interrupted by a loud rapping at his door. Upon opening it to ascertain the source of so much confusion, he was met by the valiant figure of Brother Chas. Garrigues, who gave out the information that himself and a few friends had called to spend the evening, and no objection, would at once proceed to take possession of everything that they could lay hands on, and make every effort to have a good time, and concluded by extending the invitation to Brother Wise and family to join them in the good time anticipated.

The "few friends" filed in until not less than 75 or 80 had assembled and shaken hands with the surprised pastor, who began to show unmistakable signs of fatigue. Once all there, no time was lost in preparing for a good time, in which all joined most heartily. There were amusements for all; vocal music including several excellent solos. Lunch was served to which all (except Mr. John Rider) did ample justice.

After an evening joyously spent, all returned to their homes, feeling satisfied that the one object had been accomplished: They did surprise the pastor. S

ANOTHER CARD PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. McClymonds Give a Progressive Euchre.

Mr. and Mrs J. W. McClymonds assisted by their little daughters, Misses Edna and Ruth, received about sixty friends Monday, who played euchre, around fourteen tables from 9 o'clock until 12. It was the last company to be given in their present house, for in early spring their exile begins and will continue until the new home is finished. Twenty three games were played, according to the rules adopted this winter, and went through with unusual rapidity. When the list was made up, Mrs. James H. McLain and Mrs. Edwin L Arnold were found to be even, and they cut for first and second prizes. Mrs. McLain won the cut, and was given a silver berry spoon. Mrs. Arnold's prize was a handsome comb tray. Of the men Mr. Wm. B Humberger stood in the lead, and received a handsome edition of Stanley's "Historical Memoirs of Canterbury Cathedral" Mr. Charles L. McLain stood second and was awarded a silver bound pincushion. The party lingered a long time after supper, thinking of the penitential season close at hand, and examining the wealth of art treasures, in oils, bronze, ivory and china that make the McClymonds home always interesting to visit for itself alone. Among the players was Mrs. Pease's cousin, Mrs. Patterson, of Pittsburg.

WOMAN'S VETERAN RELIEF UNION.

A Useful Organization Effected at G. A. R. Hall Last Night.

Monday evening the Union Veteran's Union met in G A. R. hall, with their wives, daughters and other ladies who are eligible to membership in this order, auxiliary to the U. V. U. About 25 ladies were present. After preliminaries, Post Department President Anna R. Taneyhill, of Akron, was introduced and took charge as installing officer. Mrs. Emma Earl was chosen acting conductor. The mustering ceremonies were interesting and impressive. After the presentation of the charter the following officers were chosen: President, S. O. Eggert; Sr. vice president, S. S. Oehler; Jr. vice president, Jennie Hissong; chaplain, Lydia Fortney; conductor, Marie Earl; treasurer, Louisa Koontz; secretary, Clara Hissong; outer guard, Elma Koons; inside guard, Ida Baker. The union unanimously chose to be known as The Allen Union No. 22, named in honor of the mother of one of the brave boys who fell at the front in defense of his country.

MR. COXEY'S IDEA.

He Wants an Electric Railway From Here to Canal Fulton.

Our own J. S. Coxey has an idea. And it is a good idea—a very good idea. It presents a handle for the energetic spirits of the board of trade to take hold of and work upon. Mr. Coxey says that there ought to be a street railway to Canal Fulton, via the great metropolis of Pauls, and further than this, Mr Coxey says, that such a railway could be put into operation in two months, if the Pensylvania Company can be enlisted. The Massillon & Cleveland railroad, he says, is not used to any serious extent, and he recommends that it be equipped for operation by electricity—a proposition that is entirely feasible.

CANTON AND COURT HOUSE

Monday.

The will of J. B Wilson, late of Alliance, has been filed for probate.

P. L Manary has been appointed guardian of the heirs of Margaret Witmer, of Canton.

Franklin Ruff has been appointed guardian of the heirs of Peter Hockensmith, of Pike township.

There is talk of a new Democratic club in Canton. The conservative members of the party don't like the autocratic way of the Monnot crowd.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Henry W Howald to Warren E. Russell, lot 295, first ward of Massillon, $2,900

Frederick Kennerlin to Stephen Horner, 3 acres in Tuscarawas township, $600.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

George W. Folk, Mary K. Creighton, Waynesburg.

Henry J. Falke, Ellen J. Mark, Canton.

Edwin F. Wearstler, Dorothy Miller, Marlboro.

Tuesday.

Warren E. Russell has bought the fine lots on the corner of Tremont and East streets, Massillon, size 195x100, of Joseph Coleman, for $5,000. Also the Zimmerman property in High street in the fourth ward.

Officer Romey was called early Monday morning to Klingensmith's grocery, corner of Dueber avenue and Navarre street to take charge of a deserted rig. The proprietor of the grocery heard the horse neighing about midnight and supposed the rig was there the greater part of the night. Upon investigation it was found to belong to Liveryman Stansbery, of Massillon.

The Canton postoffice has received a power canceling machine which, run at full capacity, will cancel 40,000 postage stamps per hour. It will be run by electricity, and will soon be placed in operation.

Mary Finley wants a divorce from her husband Alexander, and in support of he claim charges him with failure to provide, willful absence and crueley. The couple was married July 5, 1893, and have one child, for the custody of whom the wife also asks.

MISS MAE SIEBOLD.

The Sad Death of a Young and Lovely Girl.

Miss Mae Siebold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Siebold, died Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, at the home of her parents in East Main street, stricken in the very flower of youth and beauty. She was lacking but two months of being eighteen years of age, and was possessed of such unusual graces of person and manner, that the end, though expected, brought forth genuine and universal expressions of regret

It seems that the hand of Providence rested very hard upon one who, though blessed with apparently every gift that could make one loved and lovable, should be seized in the relentless grasp of an insidious disease, against whose inroads she fought so bravely, and the almost prostrated parents, who hoped against belief until the very last, have the heartfelt sympathy of all who know of their affliction.

Miss Siebold had been seriously ill for over four months. She was first stricken down with lung fever, and from this attack she had nearly recovered when a relapse set in, from which she never rallied, and slowly lost the little remaining strength she possessed until blood poisoning and inflammation caused her death

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED.

The Union National Bank Adds $50,000 to its Resources.

The Union National bank has prepared to give additional impetus to its steadily increasing volume of business, by increasing its stock in the amount of $50,000, thereby making its entire capital invested $191,000 divided as follows:

Capital stock	$150,000
Surplus	30,000
Profits and Loss	11,000
Total	$191,000

The additional stock has been already issued and was quickly snapped up by twenty-five or thirty local capitalists and business men. The stock is regarded as a gilt-edged.

Public Sale of Stock.

H. M. Rudy will sell at auction Feb. 23, 1893, one mile east of Dalton, 18 head of horses and colts ranging in age from three to six years, one span of extra good mules, 20 head of cattle consisting of Jersey cows, heifers and stock cattle, 72 head of good breeding ewes, one Shropshire buck, 3 Poland China brood sows (Registered) one Poland China boar, 25 shoats, also an entire outfit of first-class farm implements such as wagons, buggies, plows, harrows, grain drills, field rollers, corn planters, binder, mower, tedder, rake, fanning mill, hay, oats and corn. Sale commence at 10 o'clock sharp.
BRENNER & SON., Auctioneer.

See the great reduction in prices at Falke & Son's sale to begin Saturday.

The *Official Report* of Gen. Hurst, Ohio Food Commissioner, shows ROYAL the purest Baking Powder.

Every other Baking Powder tested contained impurities — from 10.18 per cent. to 86.23 per cent. of their entire weight.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Florentine L. Schott has accepted a position in the Warwick office.

Miss Rose Winold is visiting her sister, Mrs. Judd Porter, in Canal Fulton.

Miss Anna Firkins has returned from a two months' visit with her mother in Buffalo.

Mrs. Wm. Hier, of Justus, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gise, in East Main street.

Sebastian Sonnhalter has moved into his fine new home in High street, opposite the school house.

Miss Sadie and Myrtle Hemperly, of Sippo, visited Anna Williams, of West Tremont street, last Saturday.

The Misses Hodge, of Abilene, Kan., are the guests of the Misses Lola and Nellie Gribble, in Plum street.

Mr. Charlie Riger returned to Pittsburg, to day, after a week's visit with his parents in North Mill street.

Miss Flora Welsh has been confined to her home by a severe attack of neuralgia, and is now able to be out again

Mrs. W. R. Malone, who has been visiting in Canton and Massillon, left to day for her home in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Pan Handle trains are still running over the Ft. Wayne road between Orrville and Pittsburg, on account of heavy washouts.

Miss Fannie Swigart, of Canal Fulton and Mr. Madison Marsh, of Manchester, were the guests of Minnie L. Swigart Saturday and Sunday.

A. Holderbaum has contracted with Roseman & Diehm, machinists, for a drill, drilling from two and one half to six inches for coal or water.

Mrs. Anna Snyder, wife of Charles Snyder, died at their home in Walnut street Sunday afternoon, an infant child quickly following the death of the mother.

Miss Anna Gril, Miss Nellie Laly and Fred Fabbel, of Canton, have been visiting several days at the Reynolds residence, at the corner of Water and Grant streets.

Fourteen packages of unclaimed American express matter addressed to residents of Massillon are advertised to be sold at the company's annual sale at Cleveland on the 14th of March.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have opened branch offices in all depots in the city, where messages can be sent at all hours of the night. The W. & L. E. office will take dispatches by telephone.

Messrs. J F. Pocock, Wm. Ricks, W. K. L Warwick and James Wilson, members of the board of trade, left for Columbus this morning to boom the asylum appropriation and attend to private business.

Three small boys, aged 11, 12 and 15 years, had to be carried to the Alliance lockup in a wheelbarrow, on Sunday, being too drunk to walk. The temperance people are greatly concerned about cases of this sort which are occurring.

Apropos of the beauties of prohibition that does not prohibit, the Alliance Review says: "There seems to have been a great deal of drunkenness in Alliance from Saturday night until Monday morning. How much longer do the people of Alliance want free whisky?"

Lenten services in the Lutheran church: During Lent there will be English preaching and teacher's meeting in the Faith Lutheran church, on Grant street, every Wednesday evening at 7:30 and in St. Paul's school house on Friday evening at the same hour, the languages alternating S. P. Long, pastor.

Miss Bell Brightwell, of Greenford, and Mrs A. Speary, of Uniontown, Pa., who have been the guests of Mrs. J. G. Allen in North street, returned home to-day. Mrs. Speary came to the city to renew her childhood acquaintance with Mrs. Cyrus Smith whom she had not seen since leaving Virginia thirty-nine years ago.

There will be services in the Evangelical church during the time of Lent every Wednesday evening in German, and every Friday evening in English. Subject, "The Seven Words of Christ Upon the Cross." You are invited. "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do" is the text for next Wednesday and Friday. C. Christiansen, pastor.

Edward Falke, who severed his connection with the firm of S. A. Conrad & Co. January 1, has purchased a half interest in the millinery business conducted by his father, Henry Falke, No. 49 East Main street. The firm will hereafter be recognized as H. Falke & Son. The change is to take effect today. Thursday and Friday the store will be closed for the purpose of taking an inventory of stock on hand. The store will be opened on Saturday and goods will be sold regardless of cost in order to make room for a line of new spring goods.

The members of the Bridgeport literary society have prepared a very fine programme for Thursday evening, Feb. 16, consisting of comic songs, comic speeches and recitations and dramas. The principal ones are as follows: "Arabella's Poor Relatives," "The Gimtown Lyceum," "Something to Our Advantage," "Ivery Inch a Gintleman." Music between each act. If time permits there will be a debate on the question, "Resolved, That there is more pleasure in pursuit than in possession," and the reading of a periodical. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

The St. Paul's literary society gave another successful entertainment in their school room last night. The programme consisted of declamations, essays and select readings. The musical renditions were: Vocal duets by Marguerite and Clara Long, Messrs. Harry Snyder and Wm. Shoreman, and a vocal solo by the Rev. S. P. Long. One of the most interesting features of the programme was the debate: "Resolved that steamboats are a greater benefit to man than railroads." After a long and hotly contested battle of words between Edward Gleitsman, for the affirmative, and Frank H. Snyder, the negative, the question was decided in favor of the affirmative. The next entertainment will be given the second Tuesday in April. The subject of the debate is: "Resolved, that curiosity will carry a man farther than necessity."

ON LENT'S THRESHOLD.

THE MANY SOCIAL DIVERSIONS OF TUESDAY EVENING.

Mrs. Gribble and the Misses Gribble Give a Brilliant Card Party—Young Married People Play Euchre—Many Cantonians Came Over.

The largest young people's card party of the winter was given in the ample home of Mrs. Gribble, last night; for her daughters, Misses Lola and Nellie, the receiving line including, also, Misses Bessie and Corinne Barny, of Cleveland; Misses Laura and Minna Hodge, of Abilene, Kan., and Harrison Haskins, of Uhrichsville. Sixteen tables were employed and the game proceeded with just as much liveliness as though Lent were not four hours off, and the rain doing its best to keep the timid at home. Sweetmeats were found upon every table, and there were suggestive souvenirs for St Valentine's day for every one, the girls being provided with tiny hearts and the men with Cupid's darts. (This is unintentional versification.)

At the conclusion of the sixteenth game, supper was temptingly served, and when the tables were removed the prizes were distributed as follows: First, to Miss Adelaide Ulman, a rich jar of some curious imported ware; second, to Miss McCue, a morocco address book; first mens', Mr Felix Shepley, a silver mounted whisk broom; second, Mr Herbert Kauffman, a card case.

The suite of parlors afforded space for dancing too ample to be resisted, and Miss Gillespie, whose patience is as notable as her talent, sat at the piano, while the others bade a forty days' farewell to two step and to waltz

The two handsome Cleveland girls the Misses Barny, played and sang—and 1:30 o'clock the party was over.

Among those present in addition to the out of town guests named were Miss Kaufmann and her brother, Miss Winter and Mr. Charles French, all of Canton and Miss Garver, of Navarre.

ENTERTAINED BY MR AND MRS. HIPP.

The Zorora Whist Club of Canton, came over last night upon the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G Hipp, of East Main street. The organization includes many young people, who play six games on meeting nights and keep scores during the entire season. The gathering last night was an especial occasion, and one that was very much enjoyed.

The members present were: Misses Ida Miller, Ella Wikadal, Anna Bomberger, Nellie Altekruse, Minnie Miller, Flora Lankes, Edith Frease, Ada and Mary Daugherty, Messrs Frank Strayer, Elden Haymaker, W. E Keplinger, Ed Strayer, Will Lester, Homer Bare, Lester Deweese and Sidney Whitman

THE PLEASURE CLUB DANCE

A delightful hop was given by the Massillon and Canton members of the Pleasure Club at Bast's Hall, Canton, last night. A party of twenty five left this city on the 7 o'clock car, but owing to a misunderstanding about obtaining a special car, the party was obliged to return on the early morning train on the Ft. Wayne road, which arrived in Massillon about daylight this morning. During intermission an elaborate supper was served in the neatly furnished dining rooms which are directly below the dancing hall. The musical programme rendered by Schworm's orchestra of this city, was the feature of the evening.

THE ATHLETICS DANCED.

The benefit dance given by the Athletic base ball club at the armory, last night, owing to the condition of the weather can be termed a success, there being over 200 people present. The dance was quietly and properly conducted, and all present heartily enjoyed themselves. The excellent music rendered by Pflug's orchestra and the prompting and floor managing of Messrs Penberthy and Doll were the most notable features of the evening

ANOTHER EUCHRE PARTY.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Willison handsomely entertained the Young Married People's Euchre Club at their home in North street last night. After the games were finished and the prizes awarded, Mr C. S Belknap received a pretty solid silver spoon, and Mrs. C. H. Rudolph a beautiful morocco street railway ticket case. The tables were cleared and a delicious and tastily arranged luncheon was served.

THEY DANCED UNTIL TWELVE.

Millard and Kirby Hilton entertained fifty young folks with a dancing party at their home in East Main street, last evening. Miss Edith Ball acted as pianiste and Walter Bayliss was a model prompter. Lunch was served at 11 o'clock, and at 12 the merry crowd dispersed.

A CASE OF DRINK.

That Alleged Smallpox Case at East Greenville.

EAST GREENVILLE, Feb. 15.—The Cleveland Leader had a sensational story from Dalton about smallpox at this village. It proved to be a case of plain drunk, followed by the usual results. Neither is there any scarlet fever or diphtheria here as was reported.

R. B. Vantine is on the sick list.

Miss Morris, of Justus, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Jones.

Mrs Weyandt, of Alliance, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. H. Madder.

Mr. Harry Hershey closed his school for a week on account of diphtheria.

Millinery goods to be sold regardless of cost at Falke & Son's, 49 East Main street. Sale will open Saturday

A GENERAL SHAKE-UP.

THE POLICE FORCE DESCENDS UPON THE UNWARY SATURDAY NIGHT.

Decidedly Sensational Disclosures—Kegler's and Royer's Saloons Raided—Twenty seven Arrests Made—A Big Job on Hand for Mayor Reed.

A painful surprise awaited the poker players at two of the most popular resorts for those who find that sort of amusement pleasant or profitable, Saturday night, for the clocks had scarcely pointed to the passage of the midnight hour, when the police force swooped down upon them, and at once dispelled an illusion of security, created by non-interference for some time. The whole transaction was completed between 12:30 and 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Many informal complaints have reached the mayor, of late, concerning various institutions where young men and boys are induced to enter into games, sometimes among themselves, and as often with a set of semi-professional gamblers, who are alleged to be always in waiting for the innocent sucker. The officers determined to allow the proprietors of these places to build up a feeling of thorough security, in order that when they did undertake to put a stop to Sunday work, their labors might be effectual. It was learned that especial interest was being taken in the usual sport Saturday night, and it was immediately decided that the raid should take place.

First the police visited the saloon of Edwin L. Royer, corner of Erie and Charles streets On entering the poker rooms, in the rear of the bar room, sixteen young men were found seated about the different tables. They were all placed under arrest. They were taken completely by surprise, and continued to think it a good joke until the officers began to take down the chips and assist the astonished gamblers to get ready for the short walk to the mayor's court room

The next place visited with success was Fred Kegler's saloon in South Erie street The haul was not so large at this place, but seven fellows were caught in the act and allowed to join the now disconsolate throng in the court room. On the arrival of the police every effort was made by the repentent ones to have the good "Mr Policeman please let us off this time," but their pleadings were of no avail, and each in turn was allowed to place ten dollars or its equivalent with the mayor for his appearance before the former this morning except the proprietors who gave bond in the sum of twenty dollars.

Money, diamonds, watches and almost everything of value the party possessed was placed in the hands of the police, and with many promises to appear Monday the unhappy persons were allowed to depart.

Several other places that have been in the habit of being kept open on Sunday were visited, but were found to be closed. They were warned, no doubt, and to-day are laughing in their sleeves at their luckless competitors.

The mayor decided, to-day, to postpone the hearing of the unfortunates until to-morrow, when interesting developments may be expected Names are as scarce as they were on the occasion of Sheriff Krider's sortie upon the cock fighters.

Resolutions of Sympathy by Class of '93.

Whereas death has robbed us of the sweet companionship of our beloved classmate, May Siebold, be it

Resolved, That we mourn with deep est sorrow, he loss from among us

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to he bereaved parents and friends.

That we attend her funeral in a body.

"She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone into that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule."

MAUD MCMILLAN,
CORA PENBERTHY,
BLANCHE M SHEPARD,
Committee of Class of '93.

Inauguration Excursion Rates.

They will be very low, and in effect Feb. 28, March 1, 2 and 3, from principal stations on the Pennsylvania Lines. Stop over privileges granted at Baltimore going or returning, tickets valid to return until March 8, inclusive. The fast through time made over the Pennsylvania to Washington is the quickest from points in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia; train service is excellent. See ticket agent for further information.

There is no claim made for Ayer's Sarsaparilla which cannot be endorsed by scores of testimonials. This fact plainly proves that the blood is the source of most disorders and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best of blood purifiers. Try it this month.

A Strange Freak.

The wife of our esteemed citizen, Mr. John Rowell, while suffering under a severe attack of the blues, tried to commit the crime of infanticide, but was prevented by the opportune arrival of a neighbor Her case has been considered by the best doctors incurable, but her husband was highly pleased after using a course of Sulphur Bitters, to find that she was entirely cured.—Herald.

Levi Fullemor, administrator, will offer at public sale a long list of valuable farm implements and some stock at his farm two and one half miles northeast of Massillon, on the Jackson Lane, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 10 a. m.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, February 14:

LADIES.

Edwards, Louisa Byrne
Jones, Mrs. L. R. — Monroe, Mrs
Kelley, Miss Gertie — Weise, Mrs. Gottlob
Reed, Mrs. Elizabeth S.

MEN.

Beal, Moses — Nay, Lewis J.
Bingham, D. — Poorman, Hiram
Bucklas, Orlando — The Robbins and Co.
Kachler, Andrew — Smith, M.
Lucius, John — Turskie, August
Miller, F. H. (Att'y) — Wilmer, Joe
Matty, Wm.

FOREIGN.

Mathias Yunger,

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

A POISONED APPLE

Human Life Nearly Destroyed by Dog Poisoners.

The dangerous practice of poisoning dogs came very nearly in resulting in a tragedy in the family of Mr. Edward Fuller. Mr. Fuller owns a valuable bird dog that has become the playfellow of his little boy. The dog picked up poisoned food of some kind and soon after, while romping with the child, licked an apple the latter was eating. The child was soon taken sick with evidences of arsenical poisoning. The dog being almost in the throes of death at the same time, the cause of the trouble was readily traced. This morning the child is somewhat better and hopes are entertained that his life may be saved.

A BIG WRECK IN DAKOTA.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 15.—The East bound Great Northern passenger train from the coast with two engines, was thrown into a ditch four miles west of Bartlett by a broken rail. The sleeper turned over and the first class coach telescoped. There were twenty-six passengers on the train. Nine in all were hurt but only two seriously.

Dover Teachers in Town.

The teachers in the public schools of Canal Dover, came up in a body this morning, and are stopping at the Hotel Conrad. They are devoting the day to a study of the Massillon schools. The members of the party are; J. W. Pfeiffer, superintendent, Misses Anna Eaton, Mame Deardoff, Mary Quantrill, Mary Dawson Dela Erick, Eldora Holmes, Mary Kemp, Ada Zimmerman, Federica Crispin, Anna Gleitsman, Mary Pollock, Ida Leiser, Clara Montag, Susan Hopkins, Emma Shull, Mrs. L. Colloredo and Samuel Mansel.

The Paderewski Recital

Paderewski will play in Cleveland on eb 22 A special train will return to Canton that same night, and a special electric car will be at the train to bring Massillonians home from Canton—providing a reasonable number desire to avail themselves of this opportunity. Orders for tickets and seats should be left at the Bibney-Spalding Company's immediately.

At the Other Sand House.

In its account of the ramp fight, yesterday, THE INDEPENDENT gave location as the Sand House saloon, a well known resort at the corner of Cherry and Erie streets It should have read the C., L & W. sand house The error was wholly unintentional, and was due to misinformation.

The Reformed Church

Reformed church: Services will be held in the G A R hall, No 41½ South Erie street, next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. J. D. Neff All members of the Reformed church are especially urged to attend. The public is also cordially invited.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him up if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlin's Cough Remedy is reliable It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold.—Northwestern Hotel Reporter, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists

Nervous Prostration.

A large manufacturer, whose affairs were very much embarrassed, and who was overworked and broken down with nervous exhaustion, went to a celebrated specialist. He was told that the only thing needed was to be relieved of care and worry, and have a change of thought. This doctor was more considerate of his patient's health than of his financial circumstances He ought to have advised him to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the best remedy for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, ill effects of spirits, tobacco, coffee, opium etc. Thousands testify to cures. Book and trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's

Hood's Cures

Even When Called Incurable

Terrible Seige—Sciatic Rheumatism

Mr. Arthur Simon
Of Galatea, Ohio.

"They said I was **incurable**, the doctors did, but the result has proven that Hood's Sarsaparilla was **able to cure.** I had Sciatic Rheumatism and was confined to my bed six months. Three physicians did not help me and

I Was Given Up to Die

When I was in this terrible condition, **unable to move hand or foot,** I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle had a little effect, and while taking the second, I gained so rapidly that I could sit up in my chair. My system had been so run down by other medicine, that it took me quite a while to recuperate. By the time I had taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, **I could walk around,** and now, as I have taken six bottles, **I am cured** and can do a good day's work. I do not feel I can praise

Hood's Sarsaparilla

enough." ARTHUR SIMON, Galatea, Ohio.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. Try a box.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

CANTON'S ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE BURNED TO THE GROUND.

Several Firemen Seriously and Perhaps Fatally Injured by the Falling Ruins—The Insurance Far Below the Actual Loss—The Cause a Mystery.

CANTON, Feb. 15.—The handsome Odd Fellows block was totally destroyed by fire this morning, three firemen being injured, and several narrowly escaping. The origin of the fire is a mystery, and the insurance will not amount to over $20,000.

The building is located on the corner of Seventh street and Cleveland avenue. At 1:30 the first alarm was sent in, by a policeman, whose attention was called to a light in Architect Tilden's office.

A few minutes after 2 o'clock there came an awful crash It was the falling of the east wall, and the only wonder is that ten mangled and bruised firemen were not buried in the debris thus created Four were on a short ladder reaching to the second story and playing a stream of water upon the heart of the fire. Six others were tugging and pulling at the largest ladder in the department, one to reach the top of the structure. But the numerous wires passing the building interfered with its hoisting and three futile attempt were made. The fourth attempt was in progress when Officer Brisbin saw some of the stone capped decorative work waving and uttered a cry of warning that the wall was coming The men hastily escaped from the short ladder and those at the large one let it fall with a crash, all starting on a run. In an instant the ground round about where they stood was covered with the brick and stone of the wall

But while all escaped entombing all did not escape injury William Reed was struck by a falling brick and knocked down. He picked himself up and started again, only to be again caught in the debris Frank Kelley, of the hook and ladder company, was near by and was also struck and nearly buried. Willing hands soon rescued them and carried them into police headquarters Drs A G and E B Brant, Landor March and Fleck were summoned and treated the wounded men as well as possible with the facilities at hand. No bones were broken, but the extent of their injuries could not be ascertained Kelley was cut and bruised about the head and legs, complained of his back and was in great agony until placed under the influence of narcotics Reed was cut and bruised about the body, but at first his injuries seemed unimportant. Later, however, he grew faint, and had to occupy an ambulance Later both men were taken to their homes in Schilling's ambulance.

Adam Haupert, a minute man to company No. 2, was caught and knocked down in Seventh street He was taken to Dr. Marchand's office and there found to be severely injured in the back August Schimsky, another minute man from the same company, had his leg scratched and bruised and his eyes slightly injured He was not disabled, however, and continued work until the fire was under control.

At 3:10 the south wall fell in with a report that could be heard all over the city, having been preceded by several minor explosions of oil barrels in Ohy & Company's plumbing shop With the falling of this wall, the greatest danger of the fire was over The flames in the west end afterwards reached considerable volume, but were confined to the I O O F building.

Adam Haupert, one of the wounded men, was found to have sustained a severely contused wound of the base of the spine, was badly shaken up and may have sustained internal injuries

Frank Kelley is suffering considerably and William Reed is in a similar condition at his home, corner of Seventh and Sterling streets. Both men seem to be severely injured and a fatality in either or both cases would be no great surprise

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE

Orrin D Bartlet, secretary of the Odd Fellows' Association, to which all the societies belonged, says the actual cost of the temple has thus far been $32,000 The paraphernalia of Nimisila lodge he estimates at $2,500, and that of the Encampment, Daughters of Rebekah, Manheim and Stark lodges at at least that amount. On the building there was carried $15,000 insurance, $10,000 with Pierce Brothers, and $5,000 with Cavic Richardson. The insurance of the various lodges on paraphernalia is about $2,000.

He also said he knew of no other way for the societies to take care of their interests than to rebuild as early as possible A meeting of the twelve trustees of the association has been called for this evening

The association has an indebtedness of about $12,000 on the temple.

Other losses are Ony & Co., plumbers, loss $12 000, insurance $2,000; Geo. Moore, tailor, loss $2,000, insurance $500; Guy Tilden, architect, loss $2,500, insurance $1,500. Miss Buckingham who conducted a private school in the building is a loser in an unknown amount

THE INJURED FIREMEN.

The injured firemen are at their homes in more or less serious conditions. Mr Haupert has been unconscious nearly all day and the outcome of his injuries cannot be foretold Kelley, and Reed have only to fear complications from internal injuries.

The ragged walls are being torn down to day

Eugene Bartlett, a volunteer fireman, is said to be missing from his home and some think him in the debris. This, however, is not believed by the firemen.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Richard Baxter, Mary E. Perhamus, Canal Fulton.

Charles M. Henry, Ida L. Schuster, Canton.

James B. Anderson, Anna L. Baldwin, Alliance.

Samuel Allman, Ada Boid, West Brookfield

Thomas Pooley, Isabella Murray, North Lawrence.

Thos. Pooley and Miss Isabella Murray came over on the Ft. Wayne train from North Lawrence and obtaining a license, went to square K Wetherill's office and were made man and wife.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In saying that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, its proprietors make no idle or extravagant claim. Statements from thousands of reliable people of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for them conclusively prove the fact Hood's Sarsaparilla cures

Hood's Pills act on the liver, arousing it from torpidity to its natural duties, cure constipation and assist digestion.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly Drug store Large bottles 50c and $1.00.

Heart Disease Curable

The truth of this statement may be doubted by many, but when Dr. Franklin Miles, the eminent Indiana specialist, claims that Heart Disease is curable and proves it by thousands of testimonials of wonderful cures by his New Heart Cure; it attracts the attention of the millions suffering with short breath, Palpitation, irregular Pulse, wind in stomach, paine in side or shoulder, smothering spells, Fainting, Dropsy, etc. A. F. Davis, Silver Creek, Neb., by using four bottles of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, was completely cured after twelve years suffering from Heart Disease The wonderful remedy is sold by Z T. Baltzly. Books free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Saturday will open a great slaughter sale at Falke & Son's millinery store.

We welcome honest competition, but when a competitor boldly claims that official tests show all other baking powders inferior to his in purity and strength, it is simple justice to state that Official Reports show that this so-called "absolutely pure" baking powder really contains ammonia. That the public may know who tells the truth we give the actual figures from the

Latest Official Reports

on baking powders.

	Cleveland's Superior. (pure cream of tartar powder)	Next Highest. (ammoniated powder.)
	Carbonic Acid Gas, (leavening power)	
Ohio Food Commission	12.80	11.80
N. J. Dairy Commission (average)	13 54	13.31
Canadian Government Report	12.57	11.35
U. S. Government Report	12.58	12.74
Average:	12.87	12.30

Cleveland's the Strongest

of all cream of tartar powders, and, what is more important, it is absolutely free from ammonia, alum and other adulterants.

PROMPT RELIEF

For biliousness, diarrhœa, nausea, and dizziness, take

Ayer's Pills

the best family medicine, purely vegetable,

Every Dose Effective

Florida

SOUTH ... Comete's Vestibule Trains ... Chicago ... Jacksonville ... is but 18 Hours Shortest ... DON'T ... address D. B. ... ROUTE.

NEW LIFE

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE & BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death; premature Old Age, all Female Weaknesses, over exertion of brain. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5, by mail. We guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5 will send written guarantee to refund money if not cured. Guarantees issued only by J. M. Schuckers, sole agents, corner Main and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

HIGBERD'S

Great Removal Sale.

From Feb. 4 to March 11

Come in and see the fine goods displayed and get prices.

Undertaking in all its Branches.

15 & 17 South Erie St., Massillon, Ohio.

The Brown Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Lumber, Shingles, Lath;

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS.

Manufacturers of Cigar Boxes.

Yard and Mill South Erie Street,

MASSILLON, O.

RAIN

If you need a Mackintosh we can save you money

Spring Style Knox Tourist, New colors, New Shapes Just opened.
" " " Derbys, World Renowned $4 and $5

Remember we carry everything in the hat line. Our buyers are now in New in New York sending in bargains every day.

SPANGLER & CO.,

Leaders in Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Chattanooga

BY F. A. MITCHEL

LATE U.S.A.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XIV.

MARK'S KEEPER.

She was standing on the ladder with the tray in her hand.

Mark stood for a moment looking about him. There were dormer windows, which let in the moonlight so that he could distinctly see everything in the room. Some trunks were piled in one corner, and in another some furniture. Among the latter he noticed a lounge with threadbare upholstery, and taking it in his arms, carried it, treading softly, to one of the windows at the front of the house. The room was very hot, and he raised the sash, moving it with great care, so as not to make any sound. Then he sat down on the lounge, and looking out of the window began to meditate on his situation.

While thus engaged he heard a little tap at the trap door. Opening it he saw a bundle extended by the fair hand of his preserver. He took it, and letting down the trap—Miss Fain did not utter a word—he unrolled it. There were complete suits of under and outer garments, the property of Miss Fain's brother.

The getting off of his damp garments and donning snow white linen was a grateful sensation to Mark. Having put on what he needed for the night he had himself down on the lounge. From his window he could see the Tennessee rolling in the moonlight half a mile away. He thought how much more comfortable he was in his dry clothes than he had been floating in the water. Then he heard the bark of hounds. They were on the water's edge, and he knew by the sounds that they were endeavoring to pick up the scent of his tracks.

"Bark on," he said. "When I leave this I'll take with me something to die with. I'll not be taken alive, and if I meet you some of you shall roll over."

Then there came an inexpressible gratitude. He felt thankful to Souri, thankful to Jakey, thankful to Laura Fain, thankful to his God. There was something especially engaging in Miss Fain's efforts on his behalf, inasmuch as she regarded him an enemy to her country. He thought of Souri in prison waiting for old Triggs to discover her deception. What would they do to her? And Jakey? Would they injure a mere boy? He vowed that if he should escape and outlive the war he would find out just what had happened, and if either had been harshly treated he would have his revenge.

Musing he fell asleep, but he soon awoke. It was past midnight—the day of his execution. He shuddered.

He tried to go to sleep again, but the dreadful fate which would have been his had not Souri saved him, and on the very last evening before his intended execution, got into his head, and he could not drive it out. And now, were not men and hounds hunting him for miles around, to drag him back to Chattanooga to that dreadful jailyard, the scaffold, the rope, the black cap?

And Laura Fain, suppose she should weaken; suppose she should, after all, consider it her duty to give him up; suppose a demand should be made to search the house; suppose a thousand suppositions chased each other through his excited brain.

He lay tossing till just before dawn, when he again fell into a troubled slumber.

He was awakened by a squadron of cavalry passing along the road. The sun had not yet risen, but it was light. He could look right down on them, though they could not see him. They trotted along slowly, all looking worn and sleepy. They were evidently the men who had passed the night before, and were going back from an unsuccessful hunt. Mark noticed the different positions many of them took in order to rest in their saddles. The sight took him back to his own troop, and he longed to be in the stirrups again with them.

There is no time like a wakeful night to magnify distress, and nothing like an unclouded rising sun to drive it away. Mark looked out on the stretch of country to be seen from his window—the Tennessee and the mountains beyond, their tops tinged with yellow light—and was as unreasonably hopeful as he had been despondent. His pleasurable sensations suddenly received a new check. An officer of the cavalry that had passed, followed by two men, came riding back. Maybe they were coming to the house. They stopped at the gate. One of the men rode forward, dismounted and opened it. The officer entered and rode up to the front door.

Mark's heart seemed to stop beating.

He could not see what was going on below so close under his window, but presently heard the officer talking to some one on the veranda.

"A Federal spy escaped last night from Chattanooga, madam. He was in the disguise of a negro girl." There was something more which was unintelligible.

Then Mark heard the word "no" spoken in a voice which he thought was Mrs. Fain's.

"He was tracked to the river, which he must have crossed. He probably landed a mile or two below Chattanooga, and we believe he is hiding somewhere within a few miles of this place."

"You are welcome to"— Mark could not hear to what the officer was welcome, but he surmised it was to search the house.

"What time did you go to bed?"

The reply was inaudible.

"You saw nothing till then?"

"No, sir."

"And everything was shut up at ten o'clock."

"Yes, sir."

"You are good Confederates, I reckon."

"Yes, sir; my son"— Mark could not hear the rest, except the word "army."

"Well, with you permission, madam, we'll search"— The rest was lost. Indeed Mark was too terror stricken to listen with due care. He supposed the house would be ransacked.

In a moment his terror was turned to a delicious sense of relief. The officer, after calling to the men at the gate, rode around to the negro quarters.

But there was a danger in the search which would follow in the cabins. Daniel would remember the negro girl he had let in the night before, and would surmise that she was the person the men were looking for. Would Daniel betray him? He thought not. Daniel gave no hint, for presently Mark saw the trio ride away to join the troop.

Laura Fain had spent a night no more comfortable than Mark. The responsibility of a human life weighed upon her heavily. At one moment she would picture Mark's face, pale haggard, despairing, as he would be dragged from his hiding place. The next she was conscience stricken at the part she was playing in shielding an enemy of her country. The cause of her brother and lover. She heard the dogs as Mark, the hound born on the river bank, and her fancies fell the baying died away in the distance. Then in the morning she saw the cavalry go by; the officer come up and talk with her mother, whom he asked the negroes to call from her bed that he might question her about the presence of the spy. Laura got up herself and stood at the landing, listening breathless while they talked. When the man rode away she muttered a fervent "Thank God!"

As the morning brightened and it was time to rise, her fears were less intense, and she began to think of how she should keep her prisoner concealed from the rest of the household. How should she feed him? When her maid came up she told her that she would take her breakfast in her room, but surprised the girl by the large quantity of food she wanted brought to her. When the breakfast came, Laura was up and dressed. She directed the girl to set it on a table and then sent her to the stable with a message to Daniel about her riding pony. Her maid having gone, Laura took up the breakfast and carried it to the trap.

In another moment she was standing on the ladder with the tray in her hand, half her body below and half in the attic, regarding a handsome fellow looking very much like a gentleman in her brother's clothes. He in turn was regarding what he considered a very pretty picture in the half exposed figure of a young girl holding a tray in her hands on which he knew full well was a breakfast he was hungry for. Then he took the tray and laid it on the lounge.

It was the first time that Laura had seen Mark dressed becomingly. This was the man she had been instrumental in saving, the man she was protecting, the man she must exercise her wits to give an opportunity to get away to a land of safety from the halter. It was pleasant to see that he was good to look upon. What a fine brow, what a resolute mouth! Those locks are golden and fitted for a woman's head. The eyes are heavenly blue. And all this beauty holds a soul capable of plunging into the most frightful of dangers.

And this being, so dazzling to a young girl scarcely twenty, was in her power. Could she not at a word give him over to an ignominious death? And could she not by care almost certainly insure his freedom? He was her slave, bound to her far more securely than Alice, her maid, who had been given her by her father. She could order him to crawl on the floor before her, and he would have to do so. She had once seen a woman enter a cage of a lion with only a slender whip in her hand, and the huge beast had obeyed her slightest motion. Mark was her lion, and she felt inclined to give him just one touch of the whip to see what he would do. She stepped into the room and let down the trap.

"Miss Fain," Mark said, "you cannot have any conception of the fervor of my gratitude. You stand between me and death—not the death of a soldier, but of a felon. And here," pointing to the breakfast, "you are ministering to my wants with your own hands."

"And yet I told you not to come here."

"I did not understand you so."

Mark was hurt. His heart was full of gratitude. He could not understand how, after doing and risking so much for him, she could blame him for throwing himself on her generosity.

"I am sorry that you regret your kindness," he added, with almost a tremble in his voice.

"I did not say that I regretted it."

"But you remind me that it is not agreeable to you."

"How can it be? You are a Yankee—a spy—and on a mission to discover the movements of our troops."

"Why, then, do you not give me up?"

She shrugged her shoulders. "Can I turn executioner?"

"I see. I am indebted for my present safety to the fact that you do not care to do an unwomanly act."

"You must draw your own inference."

"But I should like to be grateful. How can I when you tell me that you do all this for me that your white hands may not have a stain upon them?"

"It is not necessary that you should feel grateful."

Mark studied her face for a moment earnestly. Then his manner changed.

"Miss Fain," he said, pointing, "take away the breakfast."

"Why so?" she asked, startled.

"I will not be under any further obligation to one who acts from pride rather than sweet charity. You have saved me from the hounds and from the gallows. Were it not for you I should now be either about to mount the scaffold or have passed by this time into that land where the only human attribute I can imagine as fitted to be there is charity. Whether the danger is now passed from this neighborhood I don't know, but I am going to risk it. I am going down stairs and out from under this roof."

"You will do no such thing!"

"I will!" And had she not placed herself between him and the trap he would have carried out his intention.

"Stay where you are!" she said in a voice in which there was something commanding.

"By what authority do you assume to direct me?"

"Your life belongs to me."

"True." He bowed his head.

"You understand me." She spoke with even more authority than before. "I own you. I own your life. You are my slave in a stronger sense than my colored girl."

"It is that ownership of human beings, Miss Fain, coming down to you from past generations, that has given you the spirit to tyrannize over me now."

"I tyrannize?"

There was a surprise that was not feigned. She did not realize what she was doing.

"Yes, never have I been so trodden upon as by you."

There was a submission in the young soldier's tone that satisfied the imperious girl. She was ready to heal the cuts she had given, but she wanted for him to speak again.

"What do you wish me to do?" he asked.

"Remain where you are till I regard it safe for you to go."

"Then you have a desire for my safety?" he asked, looking up at her quickly.

"You came here unbidden and placed yourself in my hands. Do you think it proper to come and go at your pleasure?"

Mark approached her, and bending low took her hand and kissed it. There was something in the act to remind her of the lion after the training.

CHAPTER XV.

SOURI AND JAKEY.

"What do you think I ought to do with you?"

It was scarcely more than fifteen minutes after Souri had bid Mark godspeed when old Triggs reentered the prison grounds, and mounting the flight of steps leading to the second story went into the jail. No one seemed to be about the place. He entered his bedroom and found his wife dozing in her chair by the window. He asked for the colored girl, and his wife told him that she had not yet returned with the medicine. He waited, expecting every minute that she would come in. Had he not noticed an absence of the groans to which the supposed invalid had been treating him all the evening he might have waited for Souri without a movement much longer than he did. As it was, it occurred to him that perhaps the prisoner might be dead.

Taking up a tallow dip he went to the room where Mark was supposed to be confined. A figure was lying in the corner. The jailer went to it, and by means of the candle saw what he supposed to be the prisoner. The face was to the wall, and he did not at first discover the deception.

"Yank," he said, "air y' dead?"

No answer.

He took hold of the figure's shoulder and shook it.

Still no reply.

Turning Souri over he at once recognized the face of the "mulatto girl."

In an instant he saw through the ruse that had been practiced. Without stopping to interrogate her, he rushed from the room past the sentinel at the door and out to the guardhouse. There he gave the alarm, and in a moment the whole guard was in motion.

Souri hoped that the sentinel at the door would join in the chase, in which event she intended to go to Jakey's room, get him out and attempt to escape. But the soldier only went as far as the door at the head of the long staircase. Then, remembering that he would doubtless be punished for letting one prisoner escape, and that there were several negroes in the "black hole" for him to guard, he went no farther.

In five minutes Souri heard the barking of hounds without.

No word was sent to headquarters regarding Mark's escape till the hounds had followed the scent to the river and there lost it. Then one of the guards was sent in to report the whole affair. Being an infantryman, he was obliged to walk, which took time. Cavalry was the only arm of the service capable of following the escaped man with a chance of success, and cavalry must be ferried across the river or ordered from Dallas, on the other side, ten miles above. The latter course was chosen, and two squadrons were directed to proceed at once, the one to throw a chain guard across the neck of Moccasin point, the other to scour the river bank for a distance of several miles below. Had there been any cavalry nearer, Mark would have had a very slender chance to get away. As it was, he barely escaped one of the squadrons.

About noon of the day after Mark's escape the military authorities began to relax their efforts to recapture him, as they had other matters of importance to attend to, but they induced the country people, by hope of a reward, to continue the search within a radius of ten or fifteen miles from Chattanooga. The provost marshal sent for Souri and Jakey with a view to gaining from them whatever he might concerning Mark's identity and his mission.

Souri, whose only clothing was that left her by Mark, begged Mrs. Triggs to get her more suitable apparel before being taken out of the jail. Had the old woman any excuse, indeed had it not been for the presence of the guard at the door, there is no telling what she might have done to Souri. To have been thus duped put her in a towering passion. She went into Souri's cell and berated her with her tongue and shook her fist in her face, but refrained from touching her. When Souri asked for a woman's dress she at first flatly refused, but fearing she would incur the displeasure of the provost marshal still further than she had if she should send a girl to him not properly dressed she selected an old calico frock of her own and gave it to her.

Souri and Jakey were led to the marshal's office, followed by a crowd of curious people, who were aware that they had been the means of the escape of a spy, but when they arrived the crowd were left outside.

Never was a man more puzzled what to do with prisoners than the marshal in the case of Souri and Jakey. He saw a simple, modest, poor white country girl, apparently not out of her "teens," and a stupid looking boy, who was not very far into them.

"Who are you?" he asked of Souri not unkindly.

"Missouri Slack."

"Where do you live?"

"On the Anderson road, not far from Jasper."

"And this boy?"

"He's my brother."

"When did you come from home?"

"Three days ago."

"What brought you, or how did you know that the prisoner was here and in jail?"

"Jakey sent me word."

"This boy?"

"Yes."

"How?"

"He sent me a silk handercher what I give t'other un."

"How did you send it, boy?"

"Niggers."

"Um."

"Well, you two are pretty young to be engaged in such mischief."

The officer looked at them with interest and vexation mingled. He had lost a prisoner for whom he was responsible, but he could not but wonder at such a dull looking boy achieving so difficult a task as sending the communication, and could not but admire the sacrifice made by the girl.

"What do you think I ought to do with you?"

"Reckon y'mought gimme back my gun," said Jakey.

The officer could not repress a smile.

"What gun?"

"Th' one yer tuk t'other day."

"Go and get the boy's gun, orderly," he said to a soldier on duty at the door.

The gun was not to be found then, but was recovered later, and Jakey was happy in receiving it.

"Do you know what you've been doing?" the officer resumed, addressing Souri. "You've helped a spy to escape who will doubtless carry information to the enemies of your country."

Souri made no reply. She stood looking at the officer with her big black eyes. Fortunately for her, he had a daughter about her age.

Meanwhile some Tennesseans who hailed from Jasper had been sent for, and they came in to have a look at the prisoners. Several of them recognized both Souri and Jakey, and told the marshal that they were what they pretended.

This and their youth, together with the fact that the provost marshal was not a harsh man, saved them from punishment. There was a great deal of feeling against "renegade" east Tennesseeans, and had they been men they would have been taken back to the "black hole" at the jail and kept there till it was found necessary to move them from the approaching enemy. As it was, the marshal directed that they be taken into another room till he could hear from headquarters regarding them. He knew the Triggs and the "black hole," and feared to let them go back to them.

The officers at headquarters were too busy to meddle with such a case. The provost marshal's communication was returned with the following indorsement:

Respectfully referred back to the provost marshal with authority to do with these prisoners as he thinks for the best interests of the service. The spy having escaped it does not appear that there is any reason to hold them.

The brother and sister were brought in again to hear what was to be their fate. Souri was aware of the enormity of her offense and expected a severe punishment. She had determined to beg the officer to send Jakey back to his parents, then he might punish her as he liked.

"Suppose I let you and your little brother go home," said the marshal, "will you go there and keep out of any interference in matters that concern the Confederacy hereafter?"

"I'll go home," said Souri.

"Well, I reckon you'd better go," replied the officer. Then to the guard:

"Send the corporal here."

"Take these children," he said to that person when he arrived, "to the other side of the river and turn them adrift, and see that they don't get back here."

Souri's heart jumped into her throat for joy. Turning her expressive eyes on the officer, she said, "Thank you."

"Mr. Ossifer," said Jakey, "I thank y' fur gimmen me back my gun."

A smile broke over the faces of those present.

The next day the brother and sister arrived at home, and great was the rejoicing in the Slack family.

CHAPTER XVI.

A SOUTH CAROLINA GEOLOGIST.

"This is a gentleman who—Mr."——

When the trap door of the attic had closed over Laura Fain after her interview with Mark he stood for a few minutes pondering on her strange treatment of him. Then he turned to the breakfast. He had eaten nothing since the evening before and the sight of the greater part of a fried chicken (it had been killed by Laura's orders for him only that morning) was especially grateful. Mark applied himself to his meal, and while he ate he went over the scenes through which he had passed since he set out on his mission. Surely he must have been gone a month. He counted the days. He had reached Jasper on the evening of the twentieth of August; Chattanooga on the morning of the twenty second, tried on the twenty-fourth, was to have been hanged on the twenty-seventh, escaped on the twenty-sixth. That was only the evening before. It was now the twenty-seventh—only a week. Never had he passed such a week before, and he hoped he never would again.

Soon after he had finished his breakfast a hand was extended through the trap, a pitcher of water and toilet articles were left and the dishes taken. At noon a meal was handed in by the same fair hand.

Though but two meals had been thus left, Laura began to perceive that she could not thus feed her charge without soon being discovered. When she took Mark's dinner to him she entered the attic and had him close the trap after her.

"It will not do for you to stay here much longer," she said. "My mother has already become suspicious that I have something on my mind, and I fear being detected carrying these meals. I dare not tell her all, and I dare not risk her discovering that you are here."

"I will go tonight."

"It will be sure capture for you to go. The negroes tell me that the country people are all out looking for the—the spy."

"I can't stay here and compromise you."

"I have a plan. This evening I will watch for an opportunity for you to go down stairs. You can introduce yourself as a guest, and though you will be every minute in danger you will be safer than here."

"And, in case I am discovered, will not be caught like a rat in a trap."

"You can appear as a traveler. You must have a hat. I will bring you one. At the first opportunity after dark I'll come to the trap and knock. Follow me down stairs. I don't think any one will recognize you in these clothes. They have been packed away since my brother went to Virginia a year ago. Mamma only saw you, when you were here before, after dark on the veranda, and—well, I think there will be a very good chance for you to play guest without detection."

"The servants?"

"They would never betray a Yankee. They think you are all coming down to free them, and they'll have nothing to do but lie in the sun."

"Not an unpleasant occupation on a pleasant day," said Mark irrelevantly.

"Should anything happen, I only fear mamma. And, after all, she is a woman," she added significantly.

"Which you pretend not to be."

"If all goes well you will be assigned a room—the guest chamber perhaps—and if it is not safe for you to be down stairs, you may feign to be ill and keep your apartment."

Mark was better pleased with the plan than remaining where he was. He did not expect to remain in the house longer than till the next night, when he hoped those who were seeking for him would become tired of the hunt and give him a chance for his life.

"I'll do all you suggest," he said to Laura, "and whether you wish it or not I am very grateful."

She lowered her eyes under his look of gratitude and then went below.

As soon as it grew dark Mark listened for the signal. It came a few minutes before nine o'clock. Mrs. Fain had remained in the parlor up to that moment, when she went up stairs to get some article necessary to a piece of work she was doing. Laura followed her, turning out the lights by the way and keeping on up to the attic.

Within a few seconds after her knock Mark was descending the stairs and in a twinkling was in the parlor. Not half a minute elapsed between the signal and his arrival there.

It was not long before Mrs. Fain was heard groping about upstairs in the dark, wanting to know who had turned out the lights and calling on a servant to relight them. When she entered the parlor she was surprised to see her daughter in company with a stranger, who was standing, hat in hand, as though he had just come in from without.

"Mamma," said Laura, with her heart in her throat, but with the most assured of innocent tones, "this is a gentleman who—Mr."——

"Rhett," supplied Mark.

"Mr. Rhett, of"——

"South Carolina."

Any old Virginia or South Carolina name was quite enough to insure a welcome from Mrs. Fain. Without waiting to hear what he might say further or an account of how he came to be there so suddenly, she said:

"I'm pleased to see you, sir; are you related to the Rhetts, of South Carolina?"

"We all came of the same main stem, madam," said Mark, assuming the tone of a southern gentleman.

"Mr. Rhett is traveling, mamma. He says that—that"——

"I am looking for mines, madam. You may not know it, but you are in the center of a rich mineral region."

It is pleasant to hear that fortune may come soon, and Mrs. Fain was evidently much pleased at the information.

"Indeed!" she said calmly.

"Yes, madam, I have been looking for ore. I presume I need not say whether in government interest or not; we must have cannons, you know."

"Government officers are not bound to disclose their identity or their objects, sir."

"I have been prospecting, madam, and am separated from my party owing to the stupidity of the driver of the vehicle which contains my crucibles and chemicals. I appeared at your door and your daughter was kind enough to ask me in—not surprising, considering your far famed Tennessee hospitality."

"You are quite welcome, sir."

Mark bowed low, with his hand on his heart, like a South Carolina gentleman of the old school.

"Have you supped?" asked Mrs. Fain.

"Yes, madam; I succeeded in getting a meal by the way. A poor one, indeed a very poor one, with burned beans for coffee. But since the abolition Lincoln government has violated all rules of civilized warfare by this cruel blockade—intending to starve us into subjection—I suppose we must take what we can get. I repeat it, we must take what we can get, madam."

Mark's eyes flashed with well feigned indignation.

"It is our duty to bear our deprivations cheerfully," said Mrs. Fain. "We shall gain our independence at last, and that should be an incentive."

"It should, madam, and let me tell you we are about to see stirring times and great successes. This region has become of especial military importance. Our forces will be in front of Nashville, perhaps Louisville, very soon, while General Lee can't fail with such noble men as he has in his army—the very flower of the south—the flower of the south, madam—he can't fail, I say, to drive the Yankees out of Virginia!"

"You are very hopeful."

While Mark was thus performing, Laura stood with downcast eyes, and if her mother had not been so interested in the hopeful words of the garrulous South Carolinian she would have noticed a slow heaving of her daughter's bosom, with here and there a slight spasmodic action.

"And now, madam," said Mark, "may I beg a night's lodging? I fear it is too late to find my party."

"Certainly, sir. Call Miranda, my dear."

Miranda was summoned and directed to show the gentleman to the guest chamber on the second floor in the front of the house.

Mark went with the servant and remained in his room long enough to have made a toilet and then sauntered down stairs. At the door of the parlor in which Mrs. Fain and her daughter were sitting, he paused, as if waiting for an invitation to enter. This was given him, but he did not stay long. For a hot blooded South Carolinian, he seemed not to bear the heat well, and manifested a desire to get out on to the veranda. Indeed he had a wholesome dread of the light. Besides he desired to be where he could converse with Laura.

"If I may beg you to excuse me, ladies," he said, "I will go out for a little fresh air."

He strolled out into the night and walked back and forth on the veranda.

"Laura," said Mrs. Fain, "go out and entertain Mr. Rhett. I'm afraid of the night air myself."

"Do you think it essential, mamma?"

"Certainly I do. South Carolinians are especially particular about the entertainment of their guests, and I wouldn't have it go back to Charleston that we had been remiss for the world."

Laura obeyed her mother and joined the guest on the veranda.

Mark lifted his hat respectfully to her.

"The moon is rising," he remarked. "I see the waxing light. If you will come this way," going to the end of the veranda, "you can see it better."

Laura followed him to the position, where they were out of hearing.

The relief from keeping Mark concealed in the garret, the success of the imposition of the spurious South Carolinan on her mother, Mark's talent for playing his part, all combined to place Laura Fain in an exhilarated frame of mind. Like most women she admired daring, and like most women appreciated that daring in one in whom she was interested in proportion to the extent of the danger attending it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Economy In Whiskers.

"What do you suppose old Scrouge wears his whiskers long for?"

"To save the cost of cutting 'em?"

"No, to save the cost of buying neckties."—Chicago News-Record.

A Sad Face.

Mr. Bilkins—What a sad face that woman has!

Mrs. Bilkins—Yes, poor thing! She has either loved and lost or loved and got him.—New York Weekly.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

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THESPIAN THOUGHTS

BILL NYE REVIEWS SOME ANCIENT STAGE HISTORY.

How Artemus Ward First Found Out How Funny He Was—A Short History of Thespis and About the Audiences He Had—A Story of Jefferson.

[Copyright, 1893, by Edgar W. Nye.]

It may be interesting to know that the pioneer American humorist, who was first to study and depict the humor of the Yankee and good naturedly to attack the brag and bluster of the enthusiastic American, got his first inspiration from Joseph Jefferson in "A Terrible Fix."

TRYING TO MAKE THEM LAUGH.

Charlie Browne (Artemus Ward) had amused his friends many times by his look of intense sadness even while he was in some grotesque situation which itself made everybody laugh, but he did not know that he was acting. He did not know that he was doing a comedy part without support or stage till he saw Jefferson in "A Terrible Fix."

Then his Yankee shrewdness showed him that he might utilize this power to his own advantage and the entertainment of others. Then he said to himself: "I need not rely wholly on my pen to give me a living. Here's a chance to do better, and at the same time to do something that is agreeable to myself."

So he became the first lecturer in America and England who could please and delight an audience alone with his humor, heightened by the art of the stage.

Yet Daniel Dougherty told me once that he and Edwin Forrest went to hear Ward together, and Forrest especially was disappointed. That never impaired my good opinion of Ward, for another man once said that the greatest task of the humorous lecturer is to work all of one evening to make those laugh whom God had never intended should laugh. Forrest belonged to a time when school children believed that the celebrated Indian chiefs, Black Hawk and Logan, were greater men than John Quincy Adams and Benjamin Franklin. Franklin used to say humorous things between times, and when worn out after a day's angling in the sky for a new kind of lightning wrote humorous things for an almanac. This lowered him in the estimation of those who worshiped the solemn dignity of Logan, who "was the friend of the white man," and who dared "any white man to say that he ever entered Logan's cabin hungry without getting a drink."

It is said that "Colonel Cressap in cold blood killed the family of Logan," so that there ran not in the veins of any living creature one drop of the blood of Logan. Later historians say that Logan had no family, dying a bachelor and entirely up a stump as regards his family tree, being utterly destitute of parents as far back as the eye could reach; also that a school teacher near Cohasset wrote all of Logan's speeches for him.

But since that time we have learned that the best dramatic work is the best representation of human action and human life. Human life is not all poison and murder, and "Save me! Save me! for I am but a poor sewing girl" (pronounced sueing girl), but there are times when people eat well, sleep well and have fun in preference to running around with a 4-foot sword sticking out between their shoulder blades.

I presume that in the days of Thespis, when his first tragedy was produced, there was nothing to laugh at except his poor Greek pronunciation and the dignified way his dead men had to walk off the stage without assistance.

No doubt Thespis did the kerosene oil circuit with his first tragedy. The dressing rooms were as bad as they are now. It's pretty hard to say, but very likely in the smaller towns, after you left Attica, the star had a three cornered room with the record of Alvin Joslyn's company in pencil on the wall and a rude lithograph of Alvin with a dried quid of tobacco on his 2-pound diamond. Dressing rooms in those days also had a view of a colored gambling hell on the alley, and Thespis entered by means of the trunk chute.

Dressing then was less difficult, no doubt, and the star wore his street costume and had no valet. If the roads were bad he turned up the edges of his drapery till time to ring up, and then turning it down and powdering his legs where the briers had cruelly scratched them he sailed in.

After he was over with his work friends came back to shake hands with him and hear him tell meekly of his success, and how they hired a field near Icaria and then turned people away.

Pisistratus was a contemporary of Thespis' and admired him very much. They collaborated on a play called "How Greece Was Tried." It ran a week in Attica and then went on the road. Thespis furnished the blood and Pisistratus the teams. The support was poor and immoral. Pisistratus took tickets at the door and drove the team daytimes.

When the gloaming came Thespis, who sat on the front seat, would say, "Stratus, do you reckon we are far enough away from the last town to try it here?"

Thespis played mostly by main strength and often carried his audience with him when the house was light.

Confidentially, he said that in one character where he delicately killed his adversary by means of poison he played over the heads of his audience. At that time the tragedian had to kill a man so that no autopsy was necessary, or the audience went home grumbling.

Thespis played exclusively a one part play, aside from the chorus which he introduced at a reception given to Dionysius. He held the center of the stage and gave a dialogue with himself till he got tired, and then the chorus came in and sang "The Suwanee River" or "Dundee." The choruses in those days were not attractive.

Horace said that Thespis was a bad actor and not worth the salt he ate on his scenery. I have a little notice of the work of Thespis, as written by Horace, from which I make excerpts. There is nothing I find that makes a better excerpt than something from Horace:

"Thespis with his company played here yesterday to a small house heretofore used for storing oats. He played his own play and even 'falled up' on that at times. It was called, 'How Greece Was Tried: or, Render Unto Grease That Which Is Greasy.'

"In this tragedy Mr. Thespis dies by his own hand, but he is too long in leading up to this point. Very few people were out, and they were not out so much as they would have been had not Thespis made popular prices.

"We do not reproach him for the money he has taken out of the town, for he will use it wisely, it is said. The Troy laundry will get the most of it, we opine.

"The tragedy played here is a stolen piece, but the theft was not a crime; it was only a misdemeanor. It was not a great play in the first place, and Thespis with a road company has not elevated it.

"The Attica papers all speak of Thespis in a friendly way and call him The Child Wonder, though he is forty-nine years of age and dyes the whiskers on his jokes.

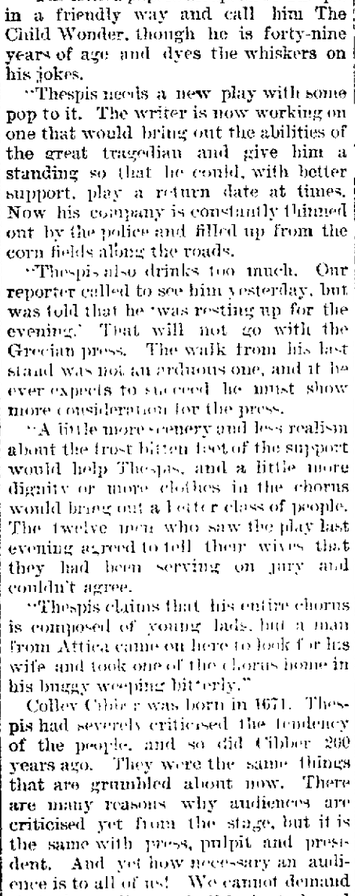
"Thespis needs a new play with some pop to it. The writer is now working on one that would bring out the abilities of the great tragedian and give him a standing so that he could, with better support, play a return date at times. Now his company is constantly thinned out by the police and filled up from the corn fields along the roads.

"Thespis also drinks too much. Our reporter called to see him yesterday, but was told that he was resting up for the evening. That will not go with the Grecian press. The walk from his last stand was not an arduous one, and if he ever expects to succeed he must show more consideration for the press.

"A little more scenery and less realism about the frost bitten feet of the support would help Thespis, and a little more dignity or more clothes in the chorus would bring out a better class of people. The twelve men who saw the play last evening agreed to tell their wives that they had been serving on jury and couldn't agree.

"Thespis claims that his entire chorus is composed of young lads, but a man from Attica came on here to look for his wife and took one of the chorus home in his buggy weeping bitterly."

Colley Cibber was born in 1671. Thespis had severely criticised the tendency of the people, and so did Cibber 200 years ago. They were the same things that are grumbled about now. There are many reasons why audiences are criticised yet from the stage, but it is the same with press, pulpit and president. And yet how necessary an audience is to all of us! We cannot demand that the audience shall be best pleased with what least pleases us. There are a good many elements in an audience, and it wants all kinds of things in two hours, just as the reader wants news, sport, humor, poetry, opinion go sip, weather, arrivals, departures, science and lawn tennis in a paper—for two cents.



A TALK WITH JEFFERSON.

Colley Cibber married a ladies' Shore in 1693. Being a cautious man he handled his matrimonial hack so as to hug the shore occasionally, but Cibber was a man with a set of morals that had been handed down to him from an ancestor who was a Roman senator, and in those days the morals of Rome were very much in need of a suitable fly screen.

Cibber was a dramatist and comedian, born in London. He wrote "Love's Last Shift," referring doubtless to Cupid, who has seen some of the most rigid winters, but never wore an overcoat yet.

Cibber also wrote "The Careless Husband," "The Nonjaror," etc.

He and Thespis both referred sadly to the decline of the drama.

Pope regarded Cibber as the most stupid man of his time and said many untrue and cruel things of him. He was made poet laureate in 1730, and then ceased writing anything of merit.

Not long since, returning to the stage, I had a happy afternoon in Chicago, and later on in St. Louis a very charming evening with that well balanced gentleman and rising young actor, Joseph Jefferson.

Every little while something recurs to his mind that should have gone into that autobiography of his.

"Fifty years ago," he said, "here in St. Louis, on the ground where we played this evening, I was a fairy and had gauze wings. I wore pink tights, and when the orchestra made the request,

"Tummy tum tootle,
Tummy tum te,

I pulled the string that worked my wings and gladly skipped up and down stage like thistle down borne on the bosom of a playful wynd."

Mr. Burbank said: "I sent a man to see Rip many years ago. He went from Buffalo on purpose. He was a clergyman and asked me if there was anything about the play that would demoralize him if he went."

"Did he go?" says Rip.

"Yes. He was greatly interested in Irving's story and was anxious to see how it looked on the stage."

"He was a clergyman, you say?"

"Yes, he was a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed church."

"Well," said Mr. Jefferson, "I'm afraid he was disappointed, for there is nothing in the nature of Dutch reform about Rip."

Bill Nye

Hard on Jeremiah.

"Why, Jeremiah Brown! Is this you, alive and in the flesh?" exclaimed Mrs. Brown as her husband returned from a short railway journey.

"Why, of course it's me; ain't this the time when I said I'd be back?" said Mr. Brown rather testily.

"And you ain't been in no accident and got killed?"

"Do I look as if I was dead?"

"And you ain't lost both legs and both arms, Jeremiah?"

"No, I ain't."

"Nor even one leg, nor one arm, nor an eye?"

"No."

"And you ain't so much as got hurt enough so you can sit in the house and not work for a few months?"

"How many times have I got to tell you there ain't nothing happened?"

"Well, you beat all! There you went and paid 4 shillings for an accident insurance ticket just before you left, and you haven't done anything to get any money out of it. Four shillings wasted for nothing! And you might just as well have made £2,000 if you'd only got killed! Nice manager you are!"—Boston Globe!

Not That Way.

Edgar gazed into Arabella's eyes with a soulfulness which showed he meant business. He murmured:

"Dearest, be mine, and you shall always build the morning fires, and I will never, never attempt to thwart you in this the neatest, the grandest work which comes within the sphere of womanhood."

And Arabella put her hand confidingly in Edgar's, and with an artless, tinkling laugh replied, "No, Edgar, I prefer to make it warm for you in some other way."—Boston Transcript.

Why He Stayed In.

Mother—This is Saturday. Why don't you go out and play?

Small Son—I'm afraid I'll get too tired to sit still in church tomorrow.

Mother—Well, if you are tired you need not go to church. You need exercise and should take it today. Two boys have been waiting for you out there for the past hour.

Small Son—Yes, they're waiting to lick me.—Good News.

Where He Stood.

Lawyer (cross examining)—And where were you, sir, at the time the pistol was discharged?

Startled Witness—I—er—well—ah!—er—um—

Lawyer—Never mind the "er—ums." Where were you standing when the shot was fired?

Startled Witness—I—I—er—I believe I was under the sofa.—Detroit Tribune.

Well Balanced.

"For such a large man," said Mr. Heavyweight, "I am very light on my feet."

"Remarkably well balanced, then, aren't you?" Miss Maud asked maliciously.

"How so?"

"Light footed and light headed."—Buffalo Express.

After Sunshine.

Mrs. Upton—My dear, we'll have to go to Florida.

Mr. Upton—Florida? We are all in good health.

Mrs. Upton—Yes, I know, but I bought a perfectly lovely parasol at such a bargain today, and it will be out of fashion before spring.—New York Weekly.

The Smoke Nuisance.

Mrs. Billus—Here you come again smelling of tobacco. You know smoking is very offensive to me.

Mr. Billus—So it is to me, Maria. Phew! Turn down that parlor lamp.—Chicago Tribune.

Would Make It All Right.

Jack's Roommate—It will never do, Jack, to go calling with that shabby tie.

Jack—That's all right. I'm going to wear a chrysanthemum in my buttonhole.—Chicago News-Record.

Asking Too Much.

Aunty—And so you're going to school? Now tell me what you have learned at school.

Wee Niece—Oooh! I've only been there one time. I'm only going to be there a week.—Good News.

Fair Warning.

Distinguished Naturalist in Africa—Now, my boy, I have come for your breakfast! But just wait till you've listened to your own inside one hours of the hyperosia I've had for the last 20 years, and you'll wish you had let me alone.—Life.

POINTS FOR WOMEN.

Bookcases.

If you want bookcase curtains there are plenty of new materials to select from, but it always seems rather a pity to have them at all. Perhaps they are necessary on open shelves, but if you have a bookcase with glass doors do let the books be seen through them. Nothing furnishes a room like books. The backs of your favorite books are like friends' faces. Even shut up and standing on a shelf when you haven't time to read them they are company. Besides, curtains give a whimsical suggestion that they are intended to hide not the books, but the lack of them.

Yellow.

"I should like to know," said some one complainingly the other day, "if yellow is ever going out of fashion. I am getting tired to death of seeing it. No; because it isn't becoming to me has nothing to do with it. Red isn't becoming either, and I adore dark red. But yellow is such a gaudy, flaunting color. It seems to me essentially vulgar to use so much of it. It should only be used in little bits. Then it is very effective. Why, I can remember when nobody could have worn yellow."

"That was a good many years ago," said her companion, laughing, "and I won't 'give myself away' to that extent. Don't you know"——

"Oh yes, I know all about sunflowers and æstheticism and Oscar Wilde. Don't tell me again."

"I didn't mean to. I was going to tell an anecdote of some English artist who invited his friends to come and see a room he had just furnished. Everything was yellow or shading to yellow or golden, and some of them said it was hideous—as you would have done. Now there was nothing on the mantelpiece, but presently the artist came in bringing a pair of vases of a peculiar shade of yellow and set them there. That shade was the missing note that had been needed to bring the whole room into harmony, and then everybody said it was lovely."

"Well, I don't mean to hunt for that missing shade any longer, and my new curtains shall be of some other color."

A Tale of Bricks.

Five clean, new, perfectly plain bricks lay on the floor, and the girl who had brought them in surveyed them with approval.

"I suppose," said the scoffer, "you are going to wind them with ribbons and put them on the parlor table."

"Not exactly, but come around a week from today and see those bricks, and you'll wish you had them. They are all to be useful, and some of them ornamental."

Seven days later the scoffer was introduced to a group of articles which she failed to recognize.

"Brick No. 1," said the showwoman proudly, "is a paperweight. I never had a more satisfactory one." The largest surfaces of the brick were painted dark blue, one of them forming a background for a spray of delicate white flowers. The sides were left the original color, and the whole was covered with a coat of transparent varnish, through which the blue showed like enamel and which would keep it clean. "It stays put," explained the decorator, "and that is what one wants in a paperweight."

Brick No. 2 was not very pretentious. It was covered neatly with carpet, with a loop of braid at one corner for a handle. "I have that behind the door to keep it from striking against the wall. Like it better than a knob out from the wall. "It's useful, too, to keep the door open or half open, or as I want it. You know everybody leaves the door open in winter, and they just as surely shut it in summer."

No. 3 looked like a glorified copy of No. 2. It was covered with velvet and adorned with a big bow of ribbon at which the scoffer snarled and had loop of ribbon for handles. "This is a ribbon weight. You know the best way to keep ribbons nice, the children's hair ribbons for instance, is to fold them up and put them under a weight. One generally puts them under the punishment, and that's a makeshift. This makes a capital press for ribbons and for gauze veils as well."

Brick No. 4 formed the foundation for a pin and needle cushion for the sewing table, too heavy to be mislaid or taken elsewhere.

And brick No. 5? Well, she confessed that that had been left in its unadorned simplicity. It was intended to be heated and wrapped in flannel and to serve as a bed fellow for cold feet.

A New Fabric.

There is a fabric which will certainly be very popular for ordinary summer gowns, and that is the Japanese cloth in plain colors. It is a yard wide and costs fifteen cents, and it has an appearance of great refinement about it.

Points.

It is an oft repeated libel against a woman that she can't sharpen a pencil properly. Now this is all nonsense. One reason a man does it better is because he generally has a better knife. A boy regards a knife as a necessity, and he is generally furnished with a fresh one every Christmas. He has a dozen uses for his knife, and when he grows up the habit is fixed, and he keeps himself provided with a good one. But a woman's knife is half the time a toy affair, and when its first edge is worn off it's about fit to cut cheese. That's one reason. Then a man has a lofty disregard of the carpet. He cuts freely and lets the chips fly about the room and take care of themselves. Ditto with the powdered lead that he scrapes off. Sometimes he makes a platform of his thumb, which of course is the best way if it didn't so dirty. But a woman has a household instinct that leads her to lay down a paper and crumb her operations. In spite of these disadvantages a woman can make truly beautiful points such as are an inspiration when she comes to write. M. HELEN FRAZER PICKETT.

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How **ALWAYS** I pray I am that I determined upon this course—for one by one the well known *symptoms* of the *disease left her*. With *full* to *its* many *gratitude*, and I *feel* too much *cannot mend* this great **CURES** cure. Her recovery was entirely due to *Favorite Remedy* which was *the only medicine* taken after her case was *abandoned by* eight *doctors*. Mrs. LAURA A. KEMPTON, West Pittsford, Vermont.

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Thus knowing the actual condition of the tissues and the effect of specific medicines upon every structure of the body, unlike most doctors, they are enabled to say positively whether any given case is curable or not, and can also give the approximate time and expense of treatment, and would here point out the utter delusion cherished by many patients that they ought to get well in a few days or weeks notwithstanding the fact that they have suffered for years.

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PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—Hugh O'Donnell, the handsome leader of the Homestead strikers, the hero of the hour during the stirring times of last July, was arraigned before Judge Stowe yesterday to answer for the murder of T. J. Connors, the Pinkerton watchman, for whose killing Sylvester Critchlow and "Jack" Clifford were tried and acquitted. His "not guilty" rang out through the court room with a clearness and firmness born of a confidence of acquittal.

HUGH O'DONNELL.

The bronze which the heat of a furnace had left upon his face when he entered the jail had entirely disappeared, and whiteness was there instead. His black hair, black mustache and coal-black eyes seemed to be of a deeper cast than before, and his confinement had robbed him of some flesh. He did not have the jaunty air which characterized him in the past. His wife was in court a short time during the morning, but did not return after the noon recess.

O'Donnell seemed to be in excellent humor. Noticeable by their absence were the other Homestead leaders, who all attended the previous trials. This was remarked at, because Hugh O'Donnell had fallen so suddenly from a leader's pinnacle last summer into comparative obscurity for a reason which neither he nor the other Homestead men would tell. The probable cause of it is found in the fact that when everybody except the Homestead men saw that their fight was hopeless, O'Donnell wanted to get the men back to work on the best terms that could be made.

Selecting the Jury.

O'Donnell was deeply interested in the selection of the jury, and studied the names in the panel carefully. It was, if anything, favorable to him, for the majority are workingmen. The defense challenged peremptorily freely, while the commonwealth guarded their four challenges carefully and used them all on iron workers. Peter Snyder, a laborer of the Eleventh ward, was challenged for cause by the commonwealth because he stated frankly that the prosecution could not bring enough evidence against the Homestead men to make him believe any of them guilty. The jury as selected is as follows:

Foreman, Frederick Vogel, a carryman, of the Twenty-sixth ward; William Richardson, a policeman, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny; Charles Bracher, son of Fred Bracher saloon keeper, of the First ward, Allegheny; John Sproull, a bricklayer, of the Eleventh ward, Pittsburg; M. J. Byrne, a lineman, of the Fifteenth ward, Pittsburg; Henry Baker, a Penn township farmer, A. C. Flood, a laborer at the Leonard axe head works, of Mansfield; Henry Eschbach, a shoemaker of the First ward, Pittsburg; John McCann, a paper hanger, of the thirteenth ward, Pittsburg; John Geisler, a brassworker, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny; Peter Stingen, a hooper, of Mt. Oliver, and William Drumble, a hatter, of the Second ward, Allegheny.

The Commonwealth's Opening.

The case was opened for the prosecution by D. F. Patterson in the absence of District Attorney Clarence Burleigh, who is in Philadelphia arguing a murder case before the supreme court. Mr. Patterson said they would show that O'Donnell was the leader of the mob. He said he had no excuse to offer for appearing as a prosecuting attorney in the case, employed by the Carnegie Steel company, because it was the duty of the company to take an interest in the protection of men they employed. Mr. Brennen objected to this and Judge Stowe sustained the objection, and instructed Mr. Patterson to confine himself to the evidence he proposed to produce.

Witnesses were called to prove the death of O'Connor, and after that Captain John Cooper, of the Pinkertons, was put on the stand. He retold his story, and cross-examining him, Mr. Brennen endeavored to get from him the organization and military character of the Pinkerton expedition which Judge Stowe ruled out at the Clifford trial. No objections were interposed, and the court took no notice of the questions. When court adjourned Cooper was still on the stand.

The attorneys on both sides are the same as in the Clifford trial, except for the absence of District Attorney Burleigh and W. S. Anderson for the defense, both of whom will likely be present today. It is probable that this case will be disposed of in shorter time than the others. A verdict will be rendered about Thursday.

Pickpockets in the Crowd.

The crowd in the corridors of the court house was as great as any at the previous trials, and the doors of the court room were closed against them after a limited number had been admitted. F. B. McQuiston, a reporter, who was trying to force his way through the crowd, had his watch stolen, and several others had their pockets picked.

It was announced yesterday that the arguments for new trials in the cases of Dempsey and Beatty, and the anarchists, Bauer and Nold, as well as in the other cases with motions pending, would be called on Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

BLAINE'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE.

In a Few Words He Tells How His Property Shall Be Disposed Of.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 14.—The will of the late James G. Blaine was presented for probate yesterday. It was executed in Washington, Saturday, Jan. 7, 1893, twenty days before his death, and is as follows:

I, James G. Blaine, of Augusta, in the state of Maine, at present residing in the city of Washington, D.C., being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make public and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made.

1. I direct my executrix hereinafter named to pay my just debts and funeral expenses.

2. I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret, to my son James and to my daughter Harriet, to each the sum of $50.

3. I give and bequeath to my grandchildren, Emmons Blaine, Blaine Coppinger and Corwin Coppinger, to each the sum of $5.

4. All the rest and residue of my property, real, personal or mixed wheresoever situated which I now own or may hereafter acquire and of which I shall die seized or possessed I give, devise and bequeath absolutely, and in fee simple to my wife, Harriet S. Blaine, her heirs and assigns forever.

I name, constitute and appoint my said wife, Harriet S. Blaine, executrix of my last will and testament and I request that my executrix be not required to give bond for the performance of her duty as such.

Witness my hand this 7th day of January, A. D. 1893.

[Signed] JAMES G. BLAINE.

Signed, published and declared by the above named testator James G. Blaine as and for his last will and testament in the presence of the undersigned, who, in his presence and at his request, in the presence of each other, have signed our names as subscribing witnesses hereto:

[Signed] W. W. JOHNSTON,
ELIZABETH PECK,
ELIZABETH MCKEWEN.

The Vesuvius Tests.

PORT ROYAL, S.C., Feb. 14.—The question of the efficiency of the Rapiff fuse is all important on board the Vesuvius just now. The lesson afforded by a wet and dreary Sunday lasted to satisfactorily settle the question of whether the fuses had worked during the last two days' trials with gunpowder shells. Captain Rapelf stoutly maintains that in each instance the fuses have exploded. He admits that it is more than probable that the gun cotton primers did not detonate the gunpowder charge, but is inclined to ridicule the idea that the fuse itself failed to perform its function. It is generally believed that the board, on the other hand, does not think that the fuse exploded, and this view of the matter is accepted by many of the unofficial observers of the tests.

Matched for a Finish Fight.

WHEELING, Feb. 14. James Martin, of Washington, and Ed Riley, of this city, have been matched for a finish fight before the Pastime Athletic club, of this place, for $1,000 a side. The fight will be at 130 pounds. Martin's friends claim for him the record of twenty-one victories. Riley is a local pugilist.

Warren Borough Candidates.

WARREN, Pa., Feb. 14.—The borough primaries have resulted in placing the following tickets in nomination for local offices: Burgess, A. A. Davis (R.), Dr. A. C. McAlpine (D.); collector, Marvin D. Waters (R.), S. E. Orr (D.); auditor, F. K. Russell (R.), C. Lesser (D.).

LIQUOR AND CRINOLINES.

Subjects for Proposed Legislation in the Ohio Assembly.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 14.—Just thirty bills were introduced in the house yesterday, but most of them were local and of minor importance.

Mr. Davis attempted to pass a bill under suspension of the rules to prohibit the sale of liquor within half a mile of Youngstown park, but so many of the members had departed that the roll call showed no quorum was present and the house adjourned.

Representative Buttam, the bachelor member of Columbiana, is preparing a bill to prohibit ladies from wearing crinolines. It is similar to the anti-hoop bill introduced in the New York legislature last week.

Sherman's Bond Issue Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14. Senator Sherman, when asked if the resolution he introduced Saturday, to authorize the government to sell 3 per cent. five-year bonds to maintain specie resumption, had any significance, replied: "The legislation sought to be accomplished has for its object the saving of money to the government. It is well settled that under the funding act the secretary of the treasury can issue bonds, but when the act was passed no one thought that we could issue our bonds at 3 per cent. and the object of this amendment is to authorize the secretary to issue the bonds at 3 per cent. if he finds it necessary to do so. It simply saves the government the 1 per cent. of interest, and limits the bonds to five years."

At a meeting of the Short Horn Cattle Breeders' association it was denied that pleuro-pneumonia existed in any herds of cattle. It was decided to withhold exhibits of Canadian cattle at the World's fair, unless the quarantine regulations of the United States as proclaimed by Secretary Rusk, are modified.

An Alabama Tragedy.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 13.—T. T. Kirk, postmaster at Guin, Marion county, was shot and killed in a street duel at that place by Dock Sides, a notorious fellow about the neighborhood. The killing was the result of an old feud. One of Sides' brothers was wounded in the fight. Kirk was one of the leading citizens of the place and respected by all.

President Turner May Be Removed.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 14.—A bill to reorganize the board of regents of the state university at Morgantown has been introduced into the legislature and favorably reported. The bill is said to have for its object the displacement of President Turner, of the university, and a number of professors who have made themselves obnoxious, but who have been persistently maintained by the present board. The bill has created considerable excitement in West Virginia educational circles.

UNEASY RAILROADERS.

More Strike Talk Among the Chicago Switchmen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Notwithstanding denials there is a growing feeling among the Chicago switchmen that a strike about the time of the opening of the World's fair is becoming a strong probability. Members of the Switchmen's Mutual Benefit association say that the non-union men will make a demand for higher wages and declare that they must be given as much as the union men. Several meetings of non-union men have been held, at which it was resolved to leave matters in the hands of the Switchmen's association. The men have become more uneasy since the meeting of general managers on Saturday, when it was declared that no wages would be increased this year.

A dispatch from Terre Haute, Ind., says: A telegram was received at the headquarters of the Locomotive Firemen from Chairman Perkins, of the grievance committee of the firemen on the Louisville system, asking Grand Master Sargent to come to Louisville at once. The telegram was forwarded to Sargent at La Grange, Or. The supposition at headquarters is that two-thirds of the Louisville and Nashville firemen have voted in favor of striking. Before the strike can go into effect the grand master must sign the order. It is possible that the request for Sargent's presence is based on the prospect of another conference with the company's officials.

A Louisville dispatch says: The Louisville and Nashville officials and engineers and firemen will probably compromise. President Milton H. Smith has returned from New York. It is understood he went there to meet the board of control, of which August Belmont is chairman. The precipitation or avoidance of a strike which threatened the L. & N. is so great a responsibility that President Smith found a conference with the board of control necessary. Among the engineers and others it is thought the railroad and the employes will compromise. It is said that the engineers will accept one-fourth of a cent instead of half a cent. The raise, it is said, will only apply to the passenger engineers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Safe manufacturers comprising the Diebold-Mosler-Damon company are in session here.

THE MARKETS.

Monetary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 2 to 3½ per cent; last loan at 2 per cent. and closing offered at 2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet but strong, with actual business on bankers' bills at $4.86½ for 60 days and $4.88½ for demand; posted rates, $4.87½@4.89½; commercial bills, $4.86¾@4.88.

Government bonds have been dull and steady.

The Pittsburg Market.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 30@32c; Ohio brands, 27@28c; choice to fancy dairy and country roll, 23@24c; fair to medium grades, 20@22c; low grades, 14@17c; cooking, 10@12c; grease, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Ohio, full made, 11½@12c; summer made, 10½@11c; New York, 12½@13c; fancy Wisconsin Swiss, blocks, 15@16c; do bricks, 14@15c; Ohio Swiss, 14@15c; limburger, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, 32@33c; special marks, 34c; cold storage, 27@28c.

POULTRY—Live spring chickens, 65@75c per pair; old chickens, 75c@$1.00; ducks, 80@90c; geese, $1.75@2.25; turkeys, 13@14c per pound. Dressed—Chickens, 16@18c per pound; turkeys, 15@18c; ducks, 16@17c; geese, 11@12c.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 76½@77c; No. 2 red, 75@75½c; No. 3 red, 74@75c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 52½@53c; high mixed ear, 51½@52c; mixed ear, 50@51c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 49½@49¾c; high mixed shelled, 48@48½c; mixed shelled, 46½@47½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 40½@41c; No. 2 white, 39½@40c; extra No. 3 white, 38½@38c; No. 3, 37½@38c; mixed, 36@37c.

FLOUR (jobbing prices)—Fancy brands, $4.80@5.10; standard winter patents, $4.75@5.00; spring patents, $4.75@5.00; straight winter, $4.25@4.50; clear winter, $4.00@4.25; XXX bakers', $4.00@4.15; rye, $3.50@3.75.

HAY—Choice timothy, $15.25@15.50; No. 1 timothy, $14.50@14.75; No. 2 timothy, $13.50@14.00; mixed clover and timothy, $13.50@14.00; packing, $11.75@12.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $9.50@10.00; No. 2 do, $8.50@9.00; wagon hay, $17.00@20.00.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 14.

CATTLE—Receipts fair; demand good and market quite active and strong; prices, $5.40@5.70; good, $4.90@5.25; good butchers', $4.50@4.75; rough fat, $3.75@4.25; fair light steers, $4.25@4.40; light stockers, $3.10@3.40; good fat cows and heifers, $3.25@4.15; bulls, stags and fat cows, $2.10@3.10; fresh cows and springers, $15@40; veal calves, $7.00@7.75; heavy and thin calves, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Supply light; and market slow at yesterday's prices; no tops on sale; most of receipts light weights, pigs and Yorkers; best medium to heavy Philadelphias, $9.00@9.10; best mixed, $8.90@8.95; best light to heavy Yorkers, $8.60@8.80; fair Yorkers, $8.40@8.60; pigs, $7.00@8.25; stags and tough sows, $7.50@8.75.

SHEEP—Supply liberal; market dull; extra, $5.40@5.60; good, $4.80@5.15; fair, $3.50@4.50; common, $2.00@3.00; yearlings, $3.40@5.00; good to prime lambs, $6.15@6.35; common to fair lambs, $3.50@5.95.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.

HOGS—Market quiet; receipts, 3,846 head; shipments, 1,946 head; common, $7.10@8.15; fair to good light, $8.15@8.50; do packing, $8.25@8.60; butchers', $8.00@8.70.

CATTLE—Market fair; receipts, 337 head; shipments, 76 head; common, $3.10@3.65; good to choice, $4.25@5.00.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, February 16, 1892.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel	65—70
Rye, per bushel	60
Oats	32
Corn	45—50
Barley	70
Wool	20—25
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$7 50—$8 00
Timothy Seed	$1 75—$2 00
Bran, per 100 lbs	75
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$7 00—$9 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter per pound	20
Eggs per dozen	20
Lard per pound	10
Hams per pound	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese per pound	11-12
White Beans per bushel	$1 75
Potatoes	70—75
Onions	90
Apples	60—85
Evaporated Apples, choice	15
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt per barrel	$1.15—$1.20

A gentleman in Union county, Mo., who is too modest to have his name in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatments for thirteen years. 50c. bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

Special Sale and Display of

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS AT WHITEMANS

50, 52 & 54 South Market St. Canton Ohio

Our annual sale and display of linens commences to-day, Feb. 15th. The ladies who attended our Linen sale one year ago, will remember the bargains we offered them.

From the fact of buying with one of the largest houses in Cleveland, who have a reputation for Linens second to none, places us in a position to show larger and more complete lines and better values than any other house in Stark county. Whether you wish to purchase Linens or not, one hour spent in looking over our Linen department and examining the bargains we offer, will, we think, convince you that we are right, both in prices and quality.

Our Mr Frank Shaidnagle will be pleased to see his many friends and customers, and take great pleasure in showing them the bargains we are offering.

WHITEMANS,
50 52 & 54 South Market Street Canton.

Ask Your Grocer

For London Cream Biscuits. The words "London Cream" stamped upon every cracker.

I feel it my duty to say a few words in regard to Ely's Cream Balm, and I do so entirely without solicitation. I have used it more or less half a year, and have found it to be most admirable. I have suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since I was a little boy and I never hoped for cure, but Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many of my acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I Am Proud

to say from personal experience that Sulphur Bitters, which advertisement will be seen in another column is the best spring and blood medicine to be found. It is prepared by an honest firm, who scorn to use cheap and worthless medicines, but use the best that money can buy.

THE BEST

S.S.S. Is the best Blood Medicine, because it assists nature to throw off the impurities of the blood, and at the same time builds up the entire organism. This is due to the effect of the various potash, medicinal and sarsaparilla mixtures, which bottle up these properties in the system, thus producing much good following. Therefore, for a

BLOOD MEDICINE

[illegible] I have prescribed and used S.S.S. in my practice as a home, and for blood [illegible] and have found it very successful. I never [illegible] a remedy which gave such general satisfaction [illegible] Adams.
[illegible], M. D., Mackey, Ind."

Treatise on blood, skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles, 50 cents and $1.00.

The ALFRED DAY Principal. CLEVELAND Shorthand COLLEGE.

Shorthand and Typewriting. Circulars mailed. If unable to attend our college, send for our elegant 500-page Catalogue.

"Shorthand at Your Home" Mailed Free.

Instruction by mail in shorthand, typewriting, etc. Covered by patent applications and copyright.

The Cleveland Shorthand College Co.,
64 and 66 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

RESOLUTION.

Declaring it necessary to improve South Cedar street from Main street to Wellman street by paving with brick.

Resolved, That in the opinion of two thirds of the members of this council it is necessary to improve South Cedar street from Main street to Wellman street by paving with brick in accordance with the plans and profiles on file in the office of the city engineer. That 98 per cent. of the expense of the said improvement shall be assessed per front foot upon the property bounding and abutting thereon according to the law and ordinance on the subject of assessments. The assessment therefore to be payable in five annual installments if deferred and the same collected as provided by law and the assessing ordinance to be hereafter passed and the clerk is hereby directed to have the city marshal serve a copy of the resolution upon all the property holders along said street and cause a copy of this resolution to be published in a newspaper in this city for three consecutive weeks.

E. B. BAYLISS,
MASSILLON, Jan. 23, 1893. City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for naming a certain street in the city Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the city of Massillon that a certain street now laid out and opened in the second ward in said city, and running north and South from West Main Street to West Tremont street between Grant street on the west, and Summit street on the east, be and the same shall hereafter be known as Bank street in said city not being laid out or designated on the original survey and plat of said city by any name.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage and publication.

E. L. HERING,
Attest. President, City Council.
E. B. BAYLISS, City Clerk.

Mathias Sisterhen vs John Smith. } Before A. W. Goshorn, J.P. of Bethlehem township, Stark county.

On the first day of February, A. D. 1893, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of eight dollars and thirty cents.

MATHIAS SISTERHEN.
NAVARRE, February 7, 1893.

Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.

Act on a new principle — regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr Miles' Pills speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 50 doses 25 cts. Samples Free, at Z. T. Baltzly.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

Mystic Cure for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits; 75 cents. Sold by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists, Massillon.

Chicago's Population.

There is probably no city of importance in the world that can show such rapid and wonderful growth as Chicago since its destruction by fire. To-day its population is about 1,200 000. Mr. Peter Van Schaack, one of the leading merchants of that city said in conversation, that a large number of his personal friends, as well as scores of representative men throughout the Northwest with whom he had conversed upon the subject, had found St. Jacobs Oil a pain-curing and healing remedy of the most extraordinary efficacy. It is the Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache, Bruises, Burns, Swellings etc.

(*A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," beautifully illustrated, in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.)

$3.00 FOR ONLY 50 cts.

Money must be sent during February, before March 1st.

The Home Magazine

FOR ONE YEAR AND THE

WHITE HOUSE DINING ROOM CHART
FANCY WORK CHART
PROSE AND POETRY CHART
SPRING DRESSMAKING CHART
AND FLORAL CHART

For Only Fifty Cents

THE HOME MAGAZINE has a circulation of over **300,000** every month. We want a million; hence our great offer.

(Edited by Mrs. JOHN A. LOGAN)

THE HOME MAGAZINE is handsomely Illustrated by Most Skillful Artists. The Best Story-writers contribute to its columns, and every one at home will find something of interest.

It contains interesting pages for the Mother and Children; all about Flowers, the Dining Room, Fashions, Fancy Work, Sunday Reading and many other home subjects.

Mrs. LOGAN continues her very interesting Personal Recollections. Everything of the best.

Now, THE HOME MAGAZINE for one year is only fifty cents, but we make you the following liberal offer:

The White House Dining Room Chart

New throughout from cover to cover; containing a Bill of Fare for every day in the whole year. No two alike, and plain, practical directions for preparing every dish from soup to dessert.

Fancy Work Chart

Containing over 300 illustrations of Plain and Ornamental Initials, Drawn Work, Netting, Embroidery, Tatting, Patchwork, Miscellaneous Fancy Work and Home Decoration.

The Home Magazine Poetry and Prose Chart

Especially adapted for selections for School Children.

Spring Dressmaking Chart

Just completed, with designs of all the latest Spring Fashions of 1893, with what to wear and how to make it.

Floral Chart

All about flowers and plants; what to plant, when to plant and how to plant. Invaluable to every lover of flowers.

We offer these Five Charts and THE HOME MAGAZINE for one year for only FIFTY CENTS, if the money is sent during February before March 1. Mention this paper. DON'T DELAY. Address:

The BRODIX PUBLISHING CO. 614 Eleventh St., N.W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. & B.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

We have now on sale our New Importations of ALL-WOOL FRENCH CHALLIES, FINE DRESS GINGHAMS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, and will be pleased to submit SAMPLES BY MAIL. You'll find the Styles and Values surpassing good.

ALL-WOOL CHALLIES,

30 and 31 inch Goods in Light and Dark Grounds in large variety of Choice New Style, 40c., 45c., 50c., 55c.

40 PIECES

FRENCH ZEPHYR GINGHAMS—Dress Styles—25 cent qualities at **16 cents**, while this lot lasts only.

NEW SATIN STRIPE

and Silk Stripe Ginghams—fast colors and washable.

FRENCH ZEPHYR

GINGHAMS—Elegant New Styles, 20c., 25c.

NOVELTY GINGHAMS—35cts.

ANDERSON GINGHAMS—35c.

EMBROIDERIES.

The **10,000** styles represented in this stock, embraces so many lines and such a range of prices, that it is impossible here to mention them in detail.

If you will make known to our **MAIL ORDER DEPT** your Embroidery and Lace wants for your spring sewing, you will receive samples representing such unusual values and stylish patterns as will surely please and merit your approval. **TRY IT.**

BOGGS & BUHL,
115, 117, 119, 121 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

Farm For Sale

Near Ravenna Ohio.

Contains 167 Acres, Excellent land good location.

Living Water in Every Field.

Buildings Good, Plenty of Wood and Timber, Abundance of Fruit,

Sugar Camp—1,200 Maples, all Equipped Covered Buckets, Champion Evaporator.

Price $40.00 Per Acre,

One-half down, balance on payments.

ADDRESS,

J. C. HARDING,
BERLIN, - OHIO.

Legal Notice.

Abraham Faschnacht as administrator of the estate of Christian Wagner, deceased vs. Lucinda Shapley, et al. } In Probate Court, Stark County, Ohio

Josephine Hahn, Hiram Joseph, Jacob Joseph and Cora Joseph, who reside at Chicago, Illinois, Viola Diesenberger who resides at Sault St. Marie, Michigan, will take notice that Abraham Fasnacht, Administrator of the estate of Christian Wagner deceased, on the first day of February, 1893, filed his petition in the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, all ging that the personal estate of said decendent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administering his estate; that said Christian Wagner died seized in fee simple of the following real estate, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 10, Range 9, (Perry Township) Stark County, Ohio, excepting therefrom a tract of 60 acres described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said quarter, thence running east 60 rods; thence north 160 rods; thence west 60 rods; thence south 160 rods to the place of beginning. Also excepting therefrom the right of way over and through said premises of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. The prayer of the petition is that said premises be sold to pay the debts and charges aforesaid. Josephine Hahn, Hiram Joseph, Jacob Joseph, Cora Joseph and Viola Diesenberger are hereby notified that they have been made parties defendant to said petition, and that they are required to answer the same on or before April 1, 1893.

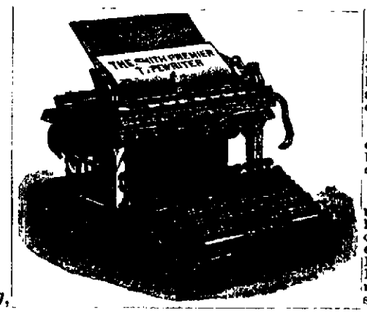
ABRAHAM FASNACHT,
Administrator.

By JOHN O. GARRETT, his attorney.

Massillon Business College AND Normal School

THOROUGH, PRACTICAL, COMPLETE.

Bookkeeping,
Commercial Arithmetic,
Commercial Law,
Business Practice,
Business Forms,
Banking
Shorthand,
Typewriting,
Penmanship,
Correspondence,
Grammar,
Spelling,



Make Your Mark

This is a time-honored admonition, one well worthy of the careful and thoughtful attention of any one who would achieve distinction in any of the various vocations of life. It implies an earnestness of purpose and an aggressive persistence that will overcome difficulties. And the

Young Man

of to-day who aspires to become a successful business man, so that he may take rank and compete with those of acknowledged ability

In the Commercial World

must prepare himself for the contest. The history of the world is replete with instances of failure, wrecked fortunes and disappointed hopes because of this lack of preparation. Be thorough in everything you undertake. Be determined to make the best improvement of your time and opportunities and success will be yours.

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